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8 February 1983

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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CONTENTS

AUSTRALIA

Whitlam's Stand on East Timor Deplored (THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 19 Nov 82).....	1
---	---

FIJI

Fiji Adding Finance Facilities (Robert Keith-Reid; THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN, 13-14 Nov 82).....	2
---	---

Briefs

Budget Deficit Expected	3
-------------------------	---

KAMPUCHEA

More Fighting Expected Inside Kampuchea (BANGKOK POST, 12 Jan 83).....	4
---	---

Biography of Bou Thang Reported

(Vientiane Domestic Service, 19 Jan 83).....	6
--	---

LAOS

Briefs

Youths Flee Recruitment 'VNA' Message to 'KPL'	8
---	---

MALAYSIA

Increase in South Pacific Trade Planned

(THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, 10 Jan 83).....	9
--	---

NEW CALEDONIA

Melanesian Party Wants 1984 Independence
(THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 17 Nov 82)..... 10

French Offer Rejected, by Helen Fraser
France Delays Decision, by Peter Hastings

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Hard Line Budget for PNG
(Kevin Rickets; THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 10 Nov 82)..... 13

Chan Unafraind of Investigation Findings
(THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 15 Nov 82)..... 14

Banking Operation Suffers Loss
(THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN, 13-14 Nov 82)..... 15

Crime Worries PNG Opposition
(THE WEST AUSTRALIAN, 17 Nov 82)..... 16

Papua Not a Police State, Says Minister
(THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, 13 Nov 82)..... 17

PHILIPPINES

North Luzon Military Stresses Civil Relations
(BULLETIN TODAY, 12 Jan 83)..... 19

Columnist Comments on Court Appointments, Reveals Anti-Chinese Bias
(Teodoro F. Valencia; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 11 Jan 83)..... 20

Government Irked by World Bank Meddling
(Resty Perez; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 11 Jan 83)..... 22

Bank Officials Ambushed
(Gabby Visaya; BULLETIN TODAY, 11 Jan 83)..... 23

Red Suspects Arrested
(BULLETIN TODAY, 11 Jan 83)..... 24

Closer Relations With Saudis Urged
(BULLETIN TOFAY, 12 Jan 83)..... 25

Church, Military Differences Remain
(PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 11 Jan 83)..... 26

Errant Priests Said Leaving Dissidents (Jose De Vera; BULLETIN TODAY, 12 Jan 83).....	27
Canada Plans To Invest in Maritime Field (F. T. Flores; BULLETIN TODAY, 12 Jan 83).....	28
Importers Assail Added Duty (George T. Nervez; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 11 Jan 83).....	29
Coco Oil Exports Resume (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 12 Jan 83).....	31
Japan Loan for Copper Mining Unlikely (George T. Nervez; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 11 Jan 83).....	32
Briefs	
Additional Security for Foreign VIPs	33
THAILAND	
Democrat Party Leader Views Election Maneuvers (BANGKOK POST, 23 Dec 82).....	34
Support Said Growing for Amendments to Constitution (BANGKOK POST, 15 Jan 83).....	36
Editorial Hits Speculation on Athit (Editorial; THE NATION REVIEW, 5 Jan 83).....	38
Athit Backs Prem for Another Term as Premier (THE NATION REVIEW, 9 Jan 83).....	40
Athit Says CPT Planning New Strategies, Tactics (BANGKOK POST, 6 Jan 83).....	42
'Differences of Opinion' Within NDP Noted (BANGKOK POST, 14 Jan 83).....	43
General Han on CPT Defectors, Military Role (THE NATION REVIEW, 8 Jan 83).....	45
Editorial Views Reports on Sihanouk (Editorial; THE NATION REVIEW, 3 Jan 83).....	46
Praman Sees 'No Reason' for Coup by Military (THE NATION REVIEW, 3 Jan 83).....	48
Infantry Exercises Due Near Kampuchean Border (BANGKOK POST, 19 Jan 83).....	50

Chemical Attacks for Jul-Dec Reported (BANGKOK POST, 31 Dec 82).....	51
Chat Thai Party May Support Parliament Session (BANGKOK POST, 16 Jan 83).....	52
Former Student Leader Said To Be CPT Secretary General (BANGKOK POST, 30 Dec 82).....	54
Shells Hit Border Camp, Fighting Continues (AFP, 17 Jan 83).....	55
Assessment of CPT Policies Published (MATICHON, 2 Jan 83).....	56
Editorial Pessimistic About Viability of Democracy (Editorial; SU ANAKHOT, 25 Dec 82).....	59
Official Comments on CBW Use Near Border (SIAM RAT, 5 Jan 83).....	61
Editorial Calls for Review of Refugee Policy (Editorial; SIAM RAT, 11 Jan 83).....	62
Efforts To Resettle Refugees Discussed (Voice of Free Asia, 11 Jan 83).....	63
Refugee Move Seen as 'Warning' to West (Jim Wolf; AFP, 31 Dec 82).....	65
'Illegal Immigrants' From Burma Cause Worry (BANGKOK POST, 13 Jan 83).....	67
Editorial Urges Sensitivity on Muslim Issue (Editorial; THE NATION REVIEW, 30 Dec 82).....	68
Correspondent Reports on Chiang Mai Hijacking (Bangkok Domestic Service, 18 Jan 83).....	70
Chiang Mai Governor Comments on Hijacking (Chaiya Phunsiriwong Interview; Bangkok Domestic Service, 19 Jan 83).....	71
Trade Deficit Down 40 Percent From 1981 (BANGKOK POST, 31 Dec 82).....	73
Bunchu Refutes Official Views on Economy (The Chongkhadikit; BANGKOK POST, 5 Jan 83).....	74
Measures To Fight Communist Infiltration Adopted (BANGKOK POST, 21 Dec 82).....	76

Briefs

Speculation on Athit Dismissed	78
Japanese Grant	78
Doctors Advise King Limit Duties	78
SRV-PRK Troops' Border Skirmish	79

VIETNAM**MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY**

Army Officer Details Tasks of 7th Region Forces (Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 Jan 83).....	80
Hanoi Commentator on Tet Cease-Fire Offer (Nguyen Quy; Hanoi Domestic Service, 18 Jan 83).....	85
Pham Hung Addresses Public Security Conference (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Jan 83).....	87
Border Defense Command Discusses 1983 Tasks (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Jan 83).....	88
Pham Hung Addresses Juridical Sector Conference (Hanoi Domestic Service, 12 Jan 83).....	89
Criminals Compared to Poisonous Mushrooms (PHU NU VIET NAM, 14 Dec 82).....	90

Briefs

Border Defense Command Meeting	94
Fulro Forces 'Disintegrated'	94

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Japan-U.S. Alliance Threat to Peace in Region (VNA, 25 Jan 83).....	95
'NHAN DAN' Carries Article by Soviet Ambassador (B. N. Chaplin; NHAN DAN, 27 Dec 82).....	96
SRV Gen Le Trong Tan's Activities in USSR (VNA, 25 Jan 83).....	101
To Huu Addresses Meeting on USSR Anniversary (To Huu; NHAN DAN, 30 Dec 82).....	103

Briefs

Mayor Meets Foreign Journalists	110
Ceausescu's Birthday	110

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Dong Sy Nguyen Attends Haiphong Party Congress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 Jan 83).....	111
Labor Movement Launched, Food Distribution Improved in Hanoi (NHAN DAN, 26 Nov 82).....	113
'NHAN DAN' Publishes New Year Editorial (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 1 Jan 82).....	114
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE	
Vo Van Kiet Economic Report to National Assembly (Vo Van Kiet; NHAN DAN, 23, 24 Dec 82).....	117
Editorial Demands More Frugal Lifestyles (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 25 Dec 82).....	169
'NHAN DAN' Stresses Need To Deliver Products (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Jan 83).....	172
Misuse of State Grain by Many Units Revealed (Do Bao Chau; NHAN DAN, 26 Nov 82).....	175
Briefs	
1982 Food Industry Work	176
Lam Dong Tea Production	176
Ha Nam Ninh Socioeconomic Plan	176
AGRICULTURE	
'NHAN DAN' Reports on Agriculture in Mekong Delta (Tran Quoc Khai; NHAN DAN, 3 Jan 83).....	177
Minister Sends Message on Production Problems (Hanoi Domestic Service, 7 Jan 83).....	179
Youth Union Helping in Agricultural Drive (Hanoi Domestic Service, 13 Jan 83).....	181
'NHAN DAN' Reports on Improving Nam Bo Land Readjustment (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 14 Jan 83).....	182
'NHAN DAN' Editorial Views Winter-Spring Rice Crop (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 Jan 83).....	184
Increased Yield of 10th-Month Crop in Haiphong Reported (NHAN DAN, 26 Nov 82).....	187

10-Day Agricultural Review Broadcast 10 Jan (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Jan 83).....	188
Hanoi Reviews Past 10 Days' Agricultural Situation (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Jan 83).....	190
SRV Ministry Reviews 1982 Fishery Work, 1983 Plan (Hanoi Domestic Service, 18 Jan 83).....	192
Briefs	
An Giang Land Allocation	193
Shortfall in Southern Grain Deliveries	193
Agricultural Industry Progress	193
1983 Chemical Fertilizer Plan Higher	194
An Giang Rice	194
Hau Giang Grain Obligation	194
Afforestation in 1983	194
Rubber Sector Production	194
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	
Building of Vinh Phu Paper Mill Described (Hong Khanh; NHAN DAN, 26 Nov 82).....	195
LIGHT INDUSTRY	
Do Muoi Addresses Light Industry Meeting (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Jan 83).....	199
Small Industry, Handicrafts Production To Be Reorganized (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 26 Nov 82).....	200
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Briefs	
Ha Bac Radio Stations	203
Lam Dong Wired-Radio Network	203
Ben Tre Wired-Radio Stations	203
Red River Pontoon Inauguration	203
LABOR	
Briefs	
Ha Nam Ninh New Economic Zone Fund	204
Resettlers in 1982	204
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
Briefs	
Aid to Nghe Tinh	205

POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Buddhists Set Up New National Organization (Hanoi Domestic Service, 18 Jun 83).....	206
Briefs	
Buddhist Church Holds Meeting	207
Buddhist Church Holds Second Plenum	207

WHITLAM'S STAND ON EAST TIMOR DEPLORED

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 19 Nov 82 p 31

[Text]

CANBERRA: A Labor frontbencher has repudiated and deplored the stand on East Timor taken by the former Labor Prime Minister Mr Whitlam.

NSW Labor senator Arthur Gietzelt said yesterday that Mr Whitlam's statements at a recent United Nations special conference on decolonisation "belied the facts" of the Indonesian take-over of East Timor.

"I find it hard to understand how a person such as Mr Whitlam, who has stood for the rights and realities of life in respect to foreign affairs, has succumbed to the pressures from Indonesia," Senator Gietzelt told the Senate.

'Interests'

He said Mr Whitlam's actions were based on a belief that "it is more important to protect the interests of that country rather than the interests of the people concerned in Timor.

"We run the risk of having Indonesia saying: We have the right to be interested in Papua New Guinea and parts of Melanesia", he said.

"That's an objective that ought to be repudiated by any right-thinking person at this stage of our existence.

Senator Gietzelt said that Mr Whitlam's recollection of whether he had any warning of the Indonesian action was "very faded".

Mr Whitlam had told him at a meeting of the Labor Party executive, during a discussion on Timor, that Australia knew everything that was going on in the region.

If Australia's security organisations had not known about the build-up of Indonesian forces on the East Timor border, then "there was something wrong".

A fundamental principle of human rights and freedom for nations and people was

self-determination, he said.

Last week Mr Whitlam was the target of 4½ hours of intensive and at times hostile questioning at the U.N. over his endorsement of Indonesia's take-over.

He rejected allegations that he had any warning of the Indonesian invasion of East Timor before he was sacked from office in November 1975.

The U.N. committee on decolonisation was considering a Portuguese resolution calling for the U.N. to oversee an act of self-determination in East Timor in conjunction with the former colonial power, Portugal.

Another Australian Labor politician, Senator Gordon McIntosh, told the U.N. committee that the Indonesian invasion was "one of the gravest contraventions of the U.N. Charter and of human rights generally" that had occurred in post World War history.

CSO: 4200/303

FIJI ADDING FINANCE FACILITIES

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 13-14 Nov 82 p 21

[Article by Robert Keith-Reid]

[Text]

FIJI'S immature capital market is to be equipped with merchant banking and finance company facilities.

The Minister for Finance, Mr Walker, told the budget session of Parliament that proposals for merchant banking operations were being put together, but he did not identify the bankers who would be involved in them.

Mr Walker said local share trading would be stimulated with fiscal and lending policies designed to push private companies into going public.

Mr Walker presented the House of Representatives with a \$F311,200,000 (\$345,777,778) Budget for 1983 and said Fiji was keeping its head above water and maintaining internal and external financial stability despite unprecedented low prices for the country's main exports of sugar, coconut oil, canned tuna, timber and ginger.

Bright spots were that inflation had dropped from more than 14 per cent in 1980

to 7 per cent this year and it was expected to decline to 6 per cent next year while the foreign reserves position, which at the beginning of the year had looked difficult, had improved far beyond expectation.

The Budget imposed higher taxation on petrol, beer and spirits, cigarettes, cars and some imported foods but there were no changes in income tax or personal tax.

But Mr Walker complained the cost of the civil service was becoming prohibitive.

Salaries for public service staff would account for 53 per cent of all the Government's recurrent spending next year.

Mr Walker said unless the public service held its pay demands down to a level below the rate of inflation, his budget plans would run into serious problems. He hinted that curbs on the size of the 25,000-strong service might become necessary.

CSO: 4200/302

FIJI

BRIEFS

BUDGET DEFICIT EXPECTED--SUVA, Friday--The Fiji Government brought down today a Budget which increased taxes on beer, cigarettes, vehicles and petrol. But a 2 per cent tax on sugar and molasses for export was dropped, along with the duty on coconut oil. The price of petrol increased by two cents a litre, taking it to 53 cents. The Finance Minister, Mr Charles Walker, said the Government expected a deficit of \$A30.4 million, in the 1982-83 financial year. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 13 Nov 82 p 11]

CSO: 4200/302

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED INSIDE KAMPUCHEA

BK120114 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Khmer resistance forces defending captured villages near the Thai-Kampuchean border were yesterday reinforced by several hundred fresh troops, sparking speculation of another battle in the next few days.

Military sources said a regimental commander of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, Rueng Sina, moved his 300 fighters from an area opposite the Thai village of Sa-Ngae to help Commander Chea Chhut fight the Vietnamese forces trying to retake the two important villages of Ban Yeang Dangkum and Ban Phrao.

Chea Chhut is reportedly dug in at Ban Yeang Dangkum and Ban Phrao which are four kilometres apart, with some 200 men exhausted by days of fighting.

In addition, Khmer Rouge units under the command of Mit Yon and based at Phnum Chhat Mountain moved north to help the KPNLF forces loyal to Son Sann.

Sporadic fighting was still going on yesterday as Vietnamese forces shelled the resistance forces with artillery, tank and rocket fire. The shelling continued late into the night.

A KPNLF source said that in Monday's battle at the two villages, the resistance forces suffered seven killed and 10 wounded.

All the wounded were being treated at a field hospital run by the International Committee for the Red Cross and some relief agencies.

The source told the BANGKOK POST that the KPNLF troops inflicted higher casualties on the Vietnamese but could not give a figure.

One Soviet-made T54 tank and an American amphibious M113 armoured personnel carrier captured after the former Lon Nol regime fell to the communists were knocked out in the battle, he said.

The T54 tank was towed away by the Vietnamese for repairs but the APC was abandoned.

So far 33 KPNLF fighters have been killed and 47 wounded in the battle which started last Wednesday, he said, claiming that some of the wounded were victims of Vietnamese chemical weapons.

Meanwhile a military source said Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese base at Phnum Mak Hoeun Mountain, south of Ban Yeang Dangkum.

The Vietnamese retaliated with a bombardment from their artillery base at Ban Nimit. No casualties were reported.

The same source also said that on Monday Vietnamese forces fired rockets from T54 tanks at a Thai reconnaissance plane observing the battle near kilometre markers 45 and 46 at Ban Nong Chan.

The plane was slightly damaged and returned safely to Wattana Nakhon air-base, the source said.

Second Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Prachum Phibunphanuwat conceded that the plane had been shot at, but said there was no serious damage.

CSO: 4200/312

BIOGRAPHY OF BOU THANG REPORTED

BK200304 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 19 Jan 83

[*"Brief biography"* of Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the PRK]

[Text] Comrade Bou Thang was born on 15 August 1938 of a poor peasant family in Ratanakiri Province, Kampuchea. Developing a growing consciousness in the Free Khmer Revolutionary Movement led by the KPRP, at the age of 15 he served in the Free Army and carried out activities in an armed propaganda unit, opposing the nation-plundering French colonialists and their lackeys in order to win the country's independence and freedom.

In carrying out his revolutionary activities, he chose his own path to follow—that is, to follow the thoughts and revolutionary cause of the proletariat. He became a party member in 1964.

When the Kampuchean revolution entered the period of political struggle, he was assigned to attend military and political courses. After graduating from a school of political theory, he fought jointly with the VPA in counterattacking the common enemy of the three peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

During the war of resistance against the U.S. imperialists in their direct aggression against Kampuchea between 1970 and 1974, as a commander of the Ratanakiri Provincial Military Command and of the Northeastern Military Region, he stood shoulder to shoulder with his companions in arms and the people in the resistance for the live-and-death cause of exterminating the bloodthirsty United States and saving the fatherland and for the happiness of the people.

In 1974, clearly grasping the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's betrayal of the party, the people and the nation, he joined some commanding cadres and combatants who were loyal to the revolution. Based in an area bordering the three countries of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam, he organized a popular leadership to resolutely fight the clique. He was appointed to the leading commission.

Between 1975 and 1978, with the assistance of fraternal Laos and Vietnam, he organized all his forces into a political and armed force and vigorously participated in and made important contributions to establishing of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation to liberate the people from the brutal yoke of occupation of the northeastern region's revolutionary mobilization committee.

At the Third KPRP Congress in 1979, he was elected a member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee Propaganda and Training Board.

At the fourth party congress in 1981, he was elected a member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. At the second meeting of the first session of the PRK National Assembly in February 1982, he was appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the PRK.

CSO: 4206/43

BRIEFS

YOUTHS FLEE RECRUITMENT--Nong Khai--Eight Laotian youths, mostly in their midteens, swam across the Mekong River to this border town on Wednesday night claiming to have escaped from military recruitment, Muang District's deputy officer, Thawi Khannithet disclosed yesterday. He said the youths, all boys, were taken to Ban Muang Mi police station on the Thai side of the river while a group of Laotian soldiers who were chasing them watched from the other side. The boys were taken to Muang District office yesterday morning for questioning. They were quoted by the deputy district officer as saying that they had fled Laos because the authorities there were recruiting youths into the army. They also claimed that hundreds more young Laotians were looking for opportunities to escape to Thailand for the same reason, Mr Thawi said. [Text] [BK080614 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jan 83 p 20]

'VNA' MESSAGE TO 'KPL'—Vientiane, Jan 9 (KPL)—The acting general director of the Vietnam News Agency, Do Phoung, on the occasion of the 15th founding anniversary of the KPL News Agency has sent a message of greetings to the KPL directorate. The message said: Tu [as received] implementing the resolutions of the Third National Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the party government and the Lao people, last year, have scored great and brilliant successes in all fields. We would like to express our appreciation and pride to witness the successes gained by your agency during the last 15 years in contributing to the victory of the Lao revolution and we highly appreciated the contribution of KPL, in promoting the co-operation with other news agencies of the socialist countries, of the region and international forum particularly in the OANA News Agency. The combattant alliance and all the agreements signed between our two news agencies, the message went on to say, has been greatly improved and developed. The message finally greeted for the consolidation of the relations [as received] between KPL and VNA. [Text] [BK091700 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 9 Jan 83]

CSO: 4200/313

INCREASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC TRADE PLANNED

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 10 Jan 83 p 5

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, 8 Jan — Malaysia has set up an international corporation involving eight of its biggest companies to promote trade and investment in the south Pacific islands, a spokesman for the corporation said today.

The Malaysia Overseas Investment Corporation (MOIC) was aimed at expanding Malaysian business in the islands, the spokesman told *Reuters*.

MOIC is the brain-child of Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Mohamad who visited Fiji, Tonga and Western

Samoa last June to develop closer economic and political ties and offer Malaysian development assistance.

When he made his second trip to Fiji for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting (CHOGRM) in September he took with him a business delegation to explore opportunities.

The new company includes the tin mining giant, Malaysia Mining Corporation (BHD), the plantation group, Kunipukan Guthrie, and other leading manufacturing, trading and investment companies.

CSO: 4200/305

MELANESIAN PARTY WANTS 1984 INDEPENDENCE

French Offer Rejected

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 17 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Helen Fraser]

[Text]

NOUMEA, Tuesday. — New Caledonia's biggest independence party, Union Caledonienne, flatly rejected yesterday French offers of wider autonomy and demanded independence in 1984.

The predominantly Melanesian party shares power in the Territorial Assembly with three other pro-independence parties.

The French have offered to examine the statute by which New Caledonia is governed with a view to granting a greater measure of self-government. But the FI (Front Indépendantiste), an umbrella party which holds a majority of seats in the Assembly, said it would only consider autonomy as a step towards independence on September 24 1984, exactly 131 years to the day since the French annexed the islands.

Reform of the statute is one of the Mitterrand Government's "profound and audacious" measures aimed at calming growing black-white tensions.

Other reforms affecting Kanak (Melanesian) cultural and educational needs, including the introduction of customary law into French civil law and, above all, the explosive proposal to return alienated Kanak land now held by French settlers to its customary owners, triggered last year's rallies

in Noumea attended by 10,000 French. There were also strikes, violence and a white-led invasion of the Assembly.

The principal French settler party, the RPCR, is right wing and anti-independence. It claims that the governing FI parties do not have island confidence and demands immediate elections, normally not due until 1984.

In an effort to achieve consensus between blacks and white, and acceptance of the proposed reforms, France sent a prominent Socialist politician, Mr Christian Nucci as High Commissioner to New Caledonia in 1981. He managed to form a centre coalition party but it clearly lacks popular support.

Mr Nucci returned to Paris last month admitting failure. His successor, Mr Jacques Roynette, who arrived in Noumea a fortnight ago was booed by angry whites at the airport.

There is now a standoff between whites and Melanesians over New Caledonia's future.

The FI leader, Mr Yeiwene Yeiwene, said: "There is little middle ground left. We are trying to show that Kanak socialist independence is multiracial but . . . all races must choose Kanak citizenship or remain here as foreigners with visas."

France Delays Decision

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 17 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Peter Hastings]

[Text]

France annexed New Caledonia in 1853. It is an overseas French territory and its Melanesian, Polynesian and European inhabitants are French citizens.

For a long time it was a notably cruel penal colony and Melanesians were herded into reserves on the main island of Grande Terre.

Of its approximate 1.5 million hectares the Territory Government owns 950,000 hectares, mostly mountainous and infertile, as few as 1,000 French and mixed race cattlemen and farmers live on 380,000 of the best hectares while the Kanaks, the original Melanesian inhabitants, live on the remaining, generally poor 166,000 hectares.

Alienated land is the main source of shimmering black/white tension.

The Kanaks have stood and fought for their land and culture on three bloody occasions, the last time in 1917.

Over a century many of them have drifted into poverty, cultural disintegration and alcoholism more reminiscent of the Australian Aboriginal than other parts of Melanesia.

About half of the 60,000 Kanaks live on the Loyalty Islands and other outlying islands where their land is reserved.

At one time Kanaks outnumbered all other ethnic groups in the islands, but they are now outnumbered by the total of all other groups.

Kanak anger is not simply over land alienation or the impressive differences, especially in Noumea and other centres, between white and Kanak living standards. There is also the problem of "foreigners" — Polynesians, Vietnamese, Indonesians and others.

In addition to the 60,000 Kanaks there are 50,000 whites (mainly French), 17,000 Polynesians (mainly from nearby Wallis and Futuna Islands and more distant Tahiti) and about 3,000 Indonesians and 2,000 Vietnamese (descendants of estate labourers), 2,000 Vanuatuans and about 3,000 others who have come from all parts of the former French empire from Martinique to Pondicherry.

About 30,000 of the whites were born in New Caledonia and many are second and even third generation. Their language and culture are French but New Caledonia is as much home to them as Zimbabwe is to former white Rhodesians.

They are more likely to holiday in Brisbane than Bordeaux, many own property in Australia and some school their children here. Unofficial Canberra estimates maintain that about 9,000 Caledonians (white New Caledonians)

visit Australia yearly for fun or business.

An astonishingly high proportion of whites, 42,000 of the colony's 50,000, live in Noumea, a smug, white, French, tourist centre. Most of them have little contact with Kanaks and less sympathy.

There are, of course, whites who are sympathetic and who see the future as lying with the blacks. But they are relatively few among a massively subsidised section of the community, public servants, importers, small businessmen and employees of Societe Le Nickel, New Caledonia's biggest enterprise.

Not that New Caledonia's huge nickel deposits bring much joy. In a world recession nickel mining, as Canada has found, is a very hard-hit industry.

The Kanaks find the Polynesian migrants as big a problem as the whites. About 10,000 of them come from Wallis and Futuna Islands, two overpopulated, priest ridden, economically depressed islands in the central Pacific.

Half the Wallisians were born in New Caledonia, regard it as home, see no future in returning to their islands and want land, an explosive issue with the Kanaks. Some of the 7,000 Tahitians, viewing independence as the wave of the future, would like to reach agreement with the Kanaks but the response has been less than warm.

In the past the whites have skilfully exploited tensions between Kanaks and "the others" to retain political control of the Assembly and governing council. Until recently the Kanaks were uncertain of where they were heading and remained divided. A century of colonial condescension had bred the habit of subservience.

This is changing quite dramatically. A younger Kanak generation is much better educated, more aware of its past and especially its power to alter the future.

It is increasingly insistent on independence, increasingly opposed to any moves such as autonomy which it sees as ploys to delay independence.

France is in an increasingly unenviable position over New Caledonia. It has genuine and proper reasons for wishing to see independence in New Caledonia, when it comes, as multi-racial in nature, a sovereignty which all of the island's inhabitants can share equally and in which they can work side by side.

It also wishes to leave behind the language, culture and institutions of a great civilisation.

All of this might have been more palatable if the history of white col-

onialism had been less condescending, if France had not used the Polynesians and others as political mercenaries, if there had been black and white intermarriage as in other parts of the French empire.

Fewer Kanaks each year have any enthusiasm for multi-racial independence. They see sovereignty as a Kanak right, in the same way that they see the land as belonging to the Melanesians, the original inhabitants.

Union Caledonienne in its conference communique said that, while there will be a place in the islands for those Europeans, Polynesians and others wishing to stay, power will be centralised in Kanak hands. It will be a Kanak independence.

In an increasingly polarised society until then, violence like last years when Melanesians went on a rampage in Noumea, is always possible.

So, too, is an ill-advised white-led UDI.

France has the means to keep law and order in the form of an all-white force of perhaps 4,000 paratroopers, Gardes Mobiles and police. But there are restraints on using force today which did not exist a decade ago.

Last year, and again this year, Melanesians showed their inherent power by virtually blockading roads into Noumea and on one occasion in peaceful fashion, virtually taking over the town. The use of force would not prove easy in this changed situation.

Moreover, in the age of decolonisation no Western power can any longer use force against an indigenous libera-

tion movement, even to further the worthy aim of multi-racialism, and escape world censure.

In addition, France faces increasing pressures from the Melanesian States surrounding New Caledonia, pressures gradually being felt in all South Pacific countries.

After the uncompromising chauvinism of the Giscard period, President Mitterrand's notions of an eventual multi-racial independence for New Caledonia caused most South Pacific countries to adopt a wait-and-see policy.

But France's gradualist approach now seems to be floundering in a rising tide of Kanak nationalism. If Kanak independence is to be the result, Australia will need to think hard about where its real interests lie.

Australia has close links with France and historical ties deriving from two world wars. It would in all justice prefer a multi-racial solution and is well aware of the dangers of a precipitate French withdrawal.

But in the end French is a distant European country. Our immediate neighbours are independent Melanesian States with increasing Third World links and a strong interest in the political rights of 60,000 fellow Melanesians.

These are rights and interests that Australia cannot afford to ignore.

In all probability, France will ultimately go down the road of Kanak independence because it cannot afford to go down any other. But time draws short while it makes up its mind.

CSO: 4200/301

HARD LINE BUDGET FOR PNG

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 10 Nov 82 p 44

[Article by Kevin Ricketts]

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, Tues: The Papua New Guinea Government today abolished five government departments, confirmed the sacking of 10 per cent of public servants and increased excise and import duties.

The Government warned, too, that without more Australian aid it would be forced to cut 45 projects.

Today's 1983 Budget brought down in Parliament here was probably the toughest in PNG's seven years of independence, reflecting the crippling effect of the world economic recession and stagnating export commodity prices.

Apart from cutting the cloth to suit the wearer, it could go a long way to convincing the Australian Government that PNG is indeed putting its house in order and might have a case for increased Australian aid. However, with a hint of optimism or bravado, the Budget is partly framed around the assumption that Aus-

tralia will increase its 1982-83 aid by \$16 million—an issue that will not be decided till the Finance Ministers from the two countries meet in February next year.

The Finance Minister, Mr Bouraga, brought down a Budget of \$1,075 million incorporating a five per cent reduction in government goods and services to the 3.5 million population.

Unavoidably, the Budget will confirm mounting real unemployment and associated squatter settlement and law-and-order problems but demonstrates a real attempt by PNG to live within its dwindling means.

Mr Bouraga told Parliament: "The next two years will be the hardest of our lives."

CSO: 4200/304

CHAN UNAFRAID OF INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 15 Nov 82 p 24

[Text]

PONT MORESBY.
Sun: Papua New Guinea's former Prime Minister, Sir Julius Chan, has told Parliament that he has "nothing to fear, nothing to hide" in connection with an Ombudsman Commission report on corruption in his Government.

Sir Julius told Parliament soon after the report was tabled on Friday that during his tenure in office "I acted within my legal powers and constitutional powers."

The Ombudsman Commission has recommended that Sir Julius should be required to account for his conduct before a Leadership Tribunal in connection with the

importation of 15,000 1982 diaries worth \$112,000 for the PNG Government.

The commission also alleged that Sir Julius's personal assistant, Mr John Thomas, was "with his knowledge and consent engaged in outside business activities with a Singapore businessman and company."

The Ombudsman alleged that Mr Thomas received a "kickback" from Mr Tony Loh, managing director of the Singapore-based Kampax Company and that the former acting chairman of the Public Services Commission, Mr Sition, Gion, was twice bribed by Mr Loh.—AAP.

CSO: 4200/304

BANKING OPERATION SUFFERS LOSS

Canberra THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 13-14 Nov 82 p 21

[Text]

PROFIT of the ANZ Banking Group's Papua New Guinea offshoot, ANZ Banking Group (PNG) Ltd. fell 15.5 per cent from 1.42 million kina (\$1.95 million) to 1.2 million kina (\$1.64 million) in the year to September 30.

The latest result is after allowing for income tax of 594.346 kina (\$814,172) compared with 875,930 kina (\$1.19 million) in 1981.

Dividends were down to 500,000 kina (\$684,9312) or 25 per cent on capital for the year compared with 600,000 kina (\$821,920) previously.

Directors said although growth was experienced over a wide sector of the bank's business the reduction in interest rate margins and inflationary pressures on costs contributed

to the diminution in net earnings.

A further factor was the absorption of operating costs exceeding 250,000 kina (\$342,465) relating to the bank's commitment to convert its accounting records to computer processing.

They said the present economic indicators gave little cause for optimism that 1983 would be any less difficult than the past year.

Commodity and mineral prices, on which the PNG economy relies so heavily, are at depressed levels and little change is predicted in the short-term.

In addition to the ANZ in Australia, the PNG Public Officers Superannuation Board and the PNG Defence Force Retirement Benefits Board have a 15 per cent interest in the bank.

CSO: 4200/304

CRIME WORRIES PNG OPPOSITION

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Nov 82 p 61

[Text]

PORT MORESBY, Tues: Civil unrest and criminal activity in Papua New Guinea were at a record level, the Opposition Leader, Mr Ted Diro, told Parliament yesterday in his address in reply to last Tuesday's Budget.

"Indeed, the current level of tribal fighting is undoubtedly the highest in this country since the end of the World War," said Mr Diro, former commander of the PNG defence force.

Mr Diro said there was little doubt that the Budget brought down by the Finance Minister and former Police Commissioner, Mr Philip Bouraga, would intensify law-and-order problems.

"Police cuts in real terms are totally unjustifiable, given the magnitude of the problem that will confront us," he said.

"I was shocked to discover that in 1971, employment totalled 222,818, or 9.3 per cent of the population, and that in 1982 employment appears to have fallen back to 200,000 people, or 6.25 per cent of PNG's population.

"The present situation is therefore traumatic."

Mr Diro said that many of PNG's problems were a reflection of the policies of the Pangu Party of the Prime Minister, Mr Somare, dating back to independence from

Australia in 1975 till 1980.

"In finalising my Budget address I should refer again to the failures of earlier years that have undoubtedly affected the seriousness of PNG's situation today," he said.

"The most critical is the decline in absolute terms of paid employment, while our population grew by one-third and the literate educated population exploded in numbers during the 1971-82 period."

Mr Diro said that to the Pangu Government and its advisers, the situation had not yet reached the crisis day.

"Our crisis is now," he said.

"For the moment, at least, PNG's 'fat cats' can remain unruffled. But sooner or later they will not be, unless something is done to try to help the have-nots, who will be angrier than before.

"If the collective anger of the have-nots cannot be contained and flares up spontaneously, then brother will eat brother in an open confrontation for survival."—AAP.

PAPUA NOT A POLICE STATE, SAYS MINISTER

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 13 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] PORT MORESBY, Friday--The Justice Minister, Tony Bais, told Parliament here today that Papua New Guinea was not a police state--and he criticised a recent news report on the Government's Peace and Good Order Bill.

Mr Bais was granted leave to make a ministerial statement during the parliamentary grievance debate.

The Justice Minister said a report from AAP headed Police State Off Our Northern Shores, published in The Sydney Morning Herald last Saturday offended him deeply because it was "inaccurate, sensationalist and it was unfair."

The article examined the Peace and Good Order Bill and quoted Opposition and university academics' views comparing it, in part, with laws existing in South Africa, South America and The Philippines.

The bill provides for curfews, searches of homes without warrant, road blocks, permits for meetings and processions of more than 10 people and restrictions on movements by "declared" persons.

Mr Bais said: "The journalist who wrote the article--Australian Associated Press's Port Moresby correspondent, Kevin Ricketts--said no one had come forward to vigorously defend the legislation.

"I want to go on public record here and now to say that I fully back this legislation.

"I back it because I believe it is necessary to help the authorities in their struggle against crime.

"Mr Ricketts was wrong when he wrote that I wasn't behind the legislation...he was even more inaccurate when he compared PNG to South Africa, The Philippines or various South American dictatorships.

"Papua New Guinea is not a police state."

Mr Bais said the AAP article argued that civil rights of citizens in PNG were under threat.

"I would like Mr Ricketts to leave his comfortable foreign correspondent's home in Port Moresby and go up to the Highlands.

"There I would like him to travel around with police--to help them clean up the havoc after another axe attack, to be with them while they comfort the survivors and see the damage caused by a lack of order.

"We in the Government are concerned about the civil rights of our people.

CSO: 4200/304

NORTH LUZON MILITARY STRESSES CIVIL RELATIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jan 83 p 4

[Text]

ECHAGUE, Isabela, Jan. 11 — Military commanders in Northern Luzon have been directed to shift their main thrust from armed operations to "civil relations" in the campaign against dissidents.

Maj. Gen. Romeo G. Gatan, commanding general of the Northern command, issued the order in line with the statements of President Marcos and Gen. Fabian Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, stressing the need to establish closer rapport with the people.

Col. Jose Lopez, Northcom deputy commander for administration, sent circulars on the new policy to Brig. Gen. Vicente Custodio, commander of the PC-INP Region II; Brig. Gen. Victorino Azada, of PC-INP Region I; and Col. Manuel Ribo, commander of the first

Brigade of the 5th Army division.

Gatan said the new approach aims to win the hearts of the people to government's side and to neutralize New People's Army activities in the region, particularly in the barangays.

Northcom intends to achieve this with the assistance of government agencies and community and political leaders, Gatan said.

This approach will be carried out under the principle of superiority of civil authority over the military, and is based on the need for military men to serve as "ambassadors of goodwill," he said.

He said the military will also undergo "civil orientation" on its role as partner in government development efforts. (ABP)

CSO: 4200/300

COLUMNIST COMMENTS ON COURT APPOINTMENTS, REVEALS ANTI-CHINESE BIAS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Teodoro F. Valencia]

[Excerpts]

HOWEVER fair and honest the screening of new appointees to the bench and no matter how rigid was the screening of those who must be "purged," the impression that will remain is that the whole operation was political. At least, we can say the whole thing was honest — the politicians did not hide the fact that they were in on the whole thing.

* * *

One of the evils of our judicial system has been the involvement of politicians in the decision of cases. Litigants almost always find their way to the office of the man who was instrumental in the appointment of the judge hearing a case. Rightly or wrongly, people believe that the politicos help decide cases. The present reorganization procedure will intensify belief in this system instead of improving the image of the judiciary.

* * *

We should have left the revamp of the judiciary to the Supreme Court, at least for a better image for the exercise. Instead, we made the whole operation a political matter for the ruling KBL to decide. After all is said and done, the impression must be that all judges owe their appointments or their retention to the KBL. Is this an improvement over the existing system?

* * *

The least that can be done now is for all the nominees or appointees to be submitted to the Supreme Court for assignment. Judges must not be assigned to the regions or districts of their "padrinos." It is a fact of life that judges carry a lot of clout in election campaigns. We should not create the impression that the judicial revamp is meant to assure the KBL of support in the 1984 elections.

On Dec. 2, 1982, operatives of the Olongapo City Metrodiscom caught 26 illegal loggers, confiscated ten trucks, one bulldozer, two chainsaws and other cutting paraphernalia. The area, according to the Bureau of Forestry, was within the naval reservation. Curiously enough, everybody was released and the fun began. This is because there was "insufficient evidence." The venue was the wrong court, to start with - it should have been filed in the CFI because the municipal court does not have jurisdiction on illegal logging.

* * *

Now, the people of Olongapo are bitter. Big-time illegal loggers go scot-free while "kaingineros" are prosecuted and fined. This case must be re-investigated. It should not end there. Otherwise, the national government's vaunted anti-logging drives will become comic. Guess what? The illegal loggers have Chinese names.

CSO: 4200/299

GOVERNMENT IRKED BY WORLD BANK MEDDLING

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jan 83 p 10

[Article by Resty Perez]

[Text] **SOME** senior government officials are reported to have become increasingly critical of the World Bank's alleged high-handed handling of its involvement in the Philippines.

Informed sources said that certain bank officials had been throwing their weight around in an attempt to meddle in purely domestic affairs.

A bank mission which visited Manila last month was reportedly told by a local official "to pack up and go home."

The mission had recommended sweeping reforms in agricultural credit that included lifting of interest rate ceilings on loans to farmers.

Another government official said the bank recommendation was "stupid."

ACCORDING to sources, the government panel which discussed the bank report was particularly irked by the high-handed manner in which it was presented.

One of the bank's recommendations was the deregulation of agricultural credit and the flotation of interest rates on farm loans.

Sources said the government panel rejected the proposal because it would only dissuade farmers from borrowing from banks resulting in a disruption of present government thrusts in agriculture.

Moreover, the sources added that

the proposal would certainly drive food prices up.

Food accounts for about 49 centavos out of every peso expenditure of an average family.

THE government panel also rejected a proposal to put up a separate central bank for agriculture because it would muddle "monetary controls" and hamper the implementation of financial policies.

The panel, the sources added, was also "irritated" by World Bank criticisms of the Masagana 99's poor collection rate from farmer-borrowers.

The sources explained that the bank report mentioned only the program's problems but omitted its achievements.

"The World Bank is guilty of the crime of omission" because it did not say that despite the arrearages, the program managed to make the country self-sufficient in rice.

Besides, sources said that the program has registered a "creditable" collection rate of about 86 percent which is higher than other banks' collection rate "from their Forbes Park" borrowers.

Sources also pointed out that the bank has been "meddling in local affairs" and was instrumental in the suspension of the coconut levy last year.

BANK OFFICIALS AMBUSHED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Jan 83 p 20

[Article by Gabby Visaya]

[Text]

TUGUEGARAO,
Cagayan, Jan. 10—
The assistant manager
and the appraiser of
the Development Bank
of the Philippines
branch in Tabuk,
Kalinga-Apayao were
killed in ambush by a
group of heavily armed
men believed to be
members of the New
People's Army at 6:20
a.m. today.

Killed were
Domingo Samatra, the
branch assistant man-
ager, and Peter
Gulayan, the bank
appraiser.

They were riding in
a mini-cruiser on their
way to Aparri for a
court hearing when
fired upon by the sus-
pected NPAs. Both
Samatra and Gulayan

suffered multiple gun-
shot wounds inflicted
by M-14 and M-16
rifles and died at the
ambush scene on the
Maharlika highway
between barangays
Marapura b and
Tupang, Alcala town
this province.

Their jeep, the police
said, resembled a
police jeep used by the
military in this pro-
vince. Apparently, the
rebels mistook it for a
military jeep. The
police said a jeepload of
Constabulary troopers
were following the ill-
fated jeep at the time.

Meanwhile, robbers
killed a security guard
at the San Miguel
Brewery warehouse in
Puntan town at about
3 a.m. the other day.

CSO: 4200/300

RED SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Jan 83 p 20

[Text]

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY, Jan. 10
— Government troopers captured five suspected communist propagandists in raids in barrio Obrero and Zamora st., Butuan city, over the weekend.

Arrested were Armando Corita, the alleged leader; Juanito Pasigna; Morena Corbuta; Conchita Corita; and Norma Molitno, who all did not give their addresses.

Some members of the clergy who are allegedly involved in the communist re-

bellion in northern Mindanao were also reportedly exposed by the suspects.

In a report to Brig. Gen. Pedro F. Zafra, regional commander, Maj. Eduardo Ventura, Recom 10 intelligence officer, said Armando Corita admitted that the leaflets and placards seized from them were produced at the Social Action Center of the local Diocesan Pastoral Center and the Sacred Heart Seminary located along Zamora st., Butuan city. (CANJr.)

CSO: 4200/300

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH SAUDIS URGED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Text]

President Marcos told a Saudi Arabian business delegation headed by Prince Turki Bin Nassir Bin Abdul-Aziz Al-Saud yesterday there should be more exchanges and closer ties between the two countries.

He singled out the significance of his state visit to Saudi Arabia last year, recalling that he and the First Lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, were treated royally by the late King Khaled. Their son, Ferdinand Jr., also received a warm reception at a later visit.

He recalled to the prince the assistance given by Saudi Arabia to the Philippines during the 1974 oil crisis.

The prince said he and

his group were enjoying their visit here, citing the friendliness of the people.

He told the President his group was entering into a joint venture with Landoil Resources Corp., which was awarded \$500 million worth of contracts in construction, electrification, port management, and hospital engineering in Saudi Arabia.

Prince Turki is the commander of the Saudi Royal Air Force in the eastern region. He is the son-in-law of Prince Sultan Bin Abdul-Aziz, second deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of national defense and aviation, and member of the King's supreme council.

CSO: 4200/300

CHURCH, MILITARY DIFFERENCES REMAIN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jan 83 p 3

[Text]

DEFENSE and military authorities and church leaders yesterday appeared headed to more disagreements on the handling of wayward priests and other questions on church-military relations.

Both panels started preparing for the resumption of their dialogue next month with still no sign they can reach a compromise on fundamental issues, notably proposals to suspend the application of presidential commitment orders, expand the powers of the church-military liaison committee, and allow the filing of bail for even detainees covered by PCOs.

In their second dialogue last month, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile rejected a proposal to discontinue the application of PCOs, saying only the President can stop that.

ENRILE also brushed aside a suggestion that the government eliminate the root causes of social unrest, like poverty, ignorance and disease, saying that not even Marxist countries have failed to do that.

Both panels have so far agreed only on a province-by-province listing of priests and other religious workers suspected of links with the underground movement and for church leaders to police their own ranks.

On the government panel's suggestion, church representatives, led by Archbishop Antonio Mabutas, also agreed to screen priests to be appointed directors of church social action centers throughout the country.

The tight watch on social action centers was touched off by a revelation of detained rebel priest Fr. Edgardo Kangleon that the Catbalogan (Samar) social action center he used to head had been used as a front for underground propaganda.

FR. KANGLEON, now under the custody of the military vicar, had also confessed in public that the Catbalogan SAC had used church funds in the manufacture of subversive documents.

The defense ministry has turned down a proposal of church leaders that a definition and interpretation of "subversion" be put in writing, saying that doing that would require volume of catalogues and documents.

Both panels agreed on the provisional adoption of an 11-point definition drawn up by the justice ministry, a version criticized by opposition lawmakers as being still "too broad and vague."

ERRANT PRIESTS SAID LEAVING DISSIDENTS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jan 83 pp 1, 9

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text]

The military said yesterday that 12 of the 18 Catholic priests in Samar who had made common cause with Communist dissidents have returned to their respective parish churches.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was informed of this development by Brig. Gen. Salvador M. Mison, commanding general of the Eastern command (Eascom).

Col. Hernani Figueroa, Eascom chief of intelligence, withheld the names of "returnee-priests."

He said that Samar priests against whom court warrants of arrests and presidential commitment orders (PCO) have been issued are still in hiding.

Some of them, Figueroa said, are Fr. Norberto Hacbang, Fr. Pedrito Lucero, Fr. Josefino Gonzales, Fr. Carlos Dabañtes, Fr. Edgar Dones, Fr. Leonardo Sison, Fr. Cirilo Nachora, and Fr. Nicanor Ruiz.

Mison reported the

former clergy-rebels are now delivering pro-government sermons in their pulpits.

In their sermons the priests reportedly expressed repentance for having been "hoodwinked" into supporting the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

The same priests are now exposing atrocities committed by the CPP-NPA, which used to be blamed on the military, Figueroa reported.

The confession of Fr. Edgardo Kangleon that the CPP-NPA had infiltrated the church served as an eye-opener to the repentant priests, Figueroa said.

When Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, Army commanding general earlier called at the residence of Julio Cardinal Rosales in Cebu city recently, Rosales said that ranking church officials had started contacting the "rebel priests" to make them mend their ways.

CSO: 4200/300

CANADA PLANS TO INVEST IN MARITIME FIELD

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 12 Jan 83 p 14

[Article by F. T. Flores]

[Text]

Philippine maritime and economic experts said yesterday the plan of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau to create a new international economic and maritime order in Southeast Asia and in the Pacific would result in the improvement of commerce and trade in the region.

Trudeau is scheduled to visit Japan and member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia — to discuss with Japan Prime Minister Nakasone and ASEAN leaders the aims of the proposed international order. He is also scheduled to confer with President Marcos as soon as he arrives here, it was re-

ported.

Aside from the proposed order, he is expected to take up vital issues with some Philippine high ranking officials. Among them are: Canada's plan to invest in the fields of maritime and shipbuilding, oil exploration, commerce and trade, manufacturing, and mining; the role of Japan and ASEAN countries in the defense of Southeast Asia and Pacific sealanes; and Philippine-Canadian relations.

In a related development, a diplomatic official here said recently that Canada may grant substantial loans to the Philippine government this year to finance its development projects, such as domestic shipping, shipbuilding, geothermal, forestry, trans-

portation, fishing, and minerals on the sea-beds.

He said these projects are aimed at helping the economy of the country, as well as unemployment problem.

Meanwhile, military experts here have urged Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to strengthen Philippines naval force in the archipelagic waters so that it could effectively check the alleged intrusion by some foreign fishermen in the country's fishing grounds.

When carried out, many coastal fishermen in the Palawan, Visayas and in Northern Luzon areas would not be deprived of their livelihood.

Moreover, the presence of naval ships in the areas would primarily deter sea pirates' attack. (FTF)

CSO: 4200/300

IMPORTERS ASSAIL ADDED DUTY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jan 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] PRIVATE business yesterday warned that the recently approved 3-percent across-the-board increase in tariff and the advance collection of customs duties will eliminate the prospect of business recovery in the economy in 1983.

The import tax measures took effect last Jan. 1 and were expected to generate P2 billion in additional revenues a year.

The business sector aired its grave concern and strong opposition to the new tariff measures in a six-page position paper submitted last Friday to President Marcos.

Instead, the businessmen recommended the adoption of a nine-point program to help generate government revenues, curb smuggling, and reduce importations.

THE SUGGESTED measures include fiscal measures, financial guidelines and cooperative arrangements between government and the private sector.

The six-page position paper was drawn up by seven local and foreign chambers of commerce and industry which held extended discussions on the new tariff measures last week.

The paper was signed by Dante Santos, president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI).

SANTOS WARNED that the new measures will considerably weaken the precarious state of the entire business sector.

The impact on private business, he said, includes considerably higher production costs, higher prices, higher wages, lower capacity utilization, higher working capital needs, tighter credit, and dislocations in the financial planning of domestic and most especially, foreign companies operating here.

Moreover, Santos said, the significant increase in the cost of imports will create further incentives for smuggling.

He added that the new measures will further magnify red tape in government as importers will have to deal with customs authorities and the banks twice.

SANTOS said that instead of the new measures the trade and industry chambers suggested the following:

- Adoption of voluntary import restraint on the part of private industry in cooperation with government authorities.
- Limitation of advance payment of customs duties to imports of non-essential products.
- Higher marginal deposits for imports

of luxury, semi-luxury and non-essential items, and the simultaneous reduction in marginal deposits for capital goods not locally manufactured, essential commodities and raw materials for industry

- A tariff increase of more than three percent on non-essential imports

- An increase in the sales tax on imported luxury, semi-luxury and non-essential commodities.

- Seizure and re-export of smuggled imports

- Stiffer penalties for apprehended and convicted smugglers of all types and the inclusion of smuggling of any type as an act of economic sabotage

- Weeding out of corrupt Customs personnel in all ports of entry.

- Continuous updating of information and date on home consumption values (HCV) so that accurate duties and levies can be imposed on all imports.

The position paper was drafted by the PCCI together with leaders of the American, Australian, European, Japanese, Filipino-Chinese chambers of commerce and industry, and the Employers Confederation of the Phils

CSO: 4200/299

COCO OIL EXPORTS RESUME

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Text]

EXPORTATION of coconut oil may resume either next week or end of this month, sources at the Philippine Coconut Authority said yesterday.

The sources said the PCA board of trustees and PCA chairman Rolando de la Cuesta have approved the guidelines covering the exportation.

Coconut oil exportation was stopped by the government to assure ample supply of coconut oil for the government's coco-diesel program. Under the program, diesel fuel is mixed with coconut oil.

UNDER the guidelines being drawn up by PCA lawyers and which are expected to be approved this week, exporters should meet two requirements:

• The prospective exporters must

have exported at least 6,000 metric tons of coconut oil in 1982.

• The volume of exportation will depend on the volume of coconut oil that the exporters have actually supplied the Philippine National Oil Co. for the government's coco-diesel program

THE SECOND requirement means that if an exporter has supplied the PNOC 10,000 metric tons of coconut oil, say in January, and another 10,000 in February, the exporter can export as much as 20,000 metric tons for this year, sources said.

An exporter can export any amount of coconut oil under the guidelines being drawn up, provided it has actually supplied the PNOC with the same volume of coconut oil, sources said.

CSO: 4200/299

JAPAN LOAN FOR COPPER MINING UNLIKELY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jan 83 p 10

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] PROSPECTS appear dim for \$125-million loan from Japan which the Philippine government is seeking to assist the local copper mining sector.

The Japanese government is not inclined to grant the loan because it might set an example for other countries who might seek similar type of financing for their ailing industries, Japanese bankers said.

The Philippine government asked Japan for a concessional loan to finance the local copper industry which supplies about 40 percent of the requirements of Japanese copper smelters.

IT was pointed out that aside from being the single biggest supplier of copper concentrate to Japan, the local copper mines were also set up largely by Japanese firms and with Japanese financing.

The representative here of a large

Japanese bank said that if Japan granted the Philippine request, it would be hard to turn down a similar proposal from Australia whose coal industry supplies the bulk of Japan's coal needs.

The same situation would be true of countries that supply the bulk of Japan's other raw material needs, he added.

THE government turned to Japan for financial assistance because local copper mines were losing heavily as a result of the depressed world metals market.

Until December 31, 1982 copper firms were getting assistance from the government through a P200-million copper stabilization fund administered by the National Development Co. (NDC).

Talks are currently going on between the NDC and the copper industry for an extension of the government subsidy.

CSO: 4200/299

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

ADDITIONAL SECURITY FOR FOREIGN VIPS--THE AFP has 47 new security men who will be assigned to protect dignitaries and guests of the government. The new batch of security officers has just completed a three-month intensive training on VIP security protection conducted by the military police brigade. Speaking before the graduates, Brig. Gen. Santiago Barangan, commander of the Presidential Security Command, stressed that the role of security officers in protecting the lives of dignitaries and guests of the government is more than just a bodyguard. "He is expected to perform his mission to secure the person from harassment, intimidation, and embarrassment," Barangan said. He said security work requires the same degree of efficiency, dedication and sincerity "every minute of the hour, every hour of the day and everyday of the month." [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Jan 83 p 2]

CSO: 4200/299

DEMOCRAT PARTY LEADER VIEWS ELECTION MANEUVERS

BK240408 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun yesterday said he had been approached by "an influential person" who wanted him to support a move for cabinet changes.

Phichai's statement, during an exclusive discussion with BANGKOK POST editorial staff, supported rumours of a behind-the-scene move by a group of influential people who want cabinet changes made before the April general elections.

Phichai declined to reveal the person's identity, apart from saying that he was an important man who asked to meet him last Friday.

He claimed this man told him of a move to oust politicians from the cabinet, replacing them with non-partisan technocrats.

According to Phichai, the move would lead to an extraordinary session of parliament to amend the constitution so as to retain the Senate's power and the multiple-constituency election system.

Phichai said he was told that the prime minister was unable to do anything because of widening clashes of interest between the two largest coalition parties and that the current political chaos had been created by conflicts between the two parties.

Phichai quoted him as saying that there could be a coup d'etat if the current feverish political climate was not settled.

Phichai said he refused to support any reshuffle move and strongly objected to the coup d'etat threat.

According to Phichai, a reshuffle was pointless because of the upcoming elections.

"What can the prime minister do with a new cabinet when it has only four or five months left?"

Phichai said he also disagreed with an extraordinary parliamentary session. "I realise that there is mounting pressure on the government...but it must withstand the pressure."

Apart from the reshuffle plan, Phichai said he was asked to keep his party neutral over controversial issues and to formulate a clearcut policy platform regarding Thailand's problems.

Phichai said he has always considered the possibility of a non-military government with a party leader as prime minister. However, after taking a good look at the current situation, he said he was not sure whether this would help Thailand because it was not possible to form a government without the army's support.

He said although conflicts of interest between the Social Action and the Chat Thai Parties have been increasing in intensity and complexity, they would not affect the outcome of the April elections.

Speaking on his own party's internal problems, Phichai said there was a lot of quarrelling among party members but the only way he could solve this was to exert "dictatorial" authority—something he did not want.

He denied that there was a move to oust him as party leader because he has not kept earlier promises.

Apparently, some Democrat members claim Phichai promised to disclose candidates' names for the April elections before October 15 but has not done so.

He has also been charged with failing to raise the 40 million baht needed for election campaigning.

On another unrelated issue, Phichai said he strongly opposed what he described as Khon Kaen Governor Chamnan Potchana's move to stage a counter-rally against the university students who earlier this month rallied in front of Government House.

Phichai accused the governor of inciting the counter-rally which would pitch Thais against Thais and "before you know it, they will be killing one another."

He said the Interior Ministry should take tough action against the governor.

Referring to Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon's statement last Monday, during an internal peace-keeping command meeting, that the communists would prove to be a threat to national security in the six-month period following the April elections, Mr Phichai said there might be some other motives behind Gen Saiyut's words.

"I don't know why Gen Saiyut said what he did. Can it be because senators will no longer hold any power?"

CSO: 4200/314

SUPPORT SAID GROWING FOR AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

BK150336 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Jan 83 pp 1, 20

[Text] Widening support for moves to amend the constitution has led to speculation that parliament will convene before the end of this month for an extraordinary session aimed at effecting the changes.

The moves for constitutional amendments which would allow the appointed Senate to retain certain powers and change the electoral system, have attracted support from some unexpected quarters.

The Chat Thai Party's executive committee last night adopted a resolution empowering its leader, Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan, to decide whether the party should support the move for a special parliamentary session.

Party Secretary-General Banhan Silapa-Acha said that the decision came after the committee failed to agree during a four-hour meeting at Maj-Gen Praman's Soi Ratchakhru residence whether the party should join the call for the special session.

Mr Banhan said it had been decided to leave the decision up to the party leader because "there are pros and cons for the party to join the move."

Maj-Gen Praman, who gave no indication last night what his decision would be, said recently that he favoured leaving the amendments until after the general elections, scheduled for June 12.

Mr Banhan, stressing that he was expressing a personal view, said that he supported the move for the retention of the senators' powers.

He said that this government would be able to remain in office until the end of its term because of three factors--Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek who supports the PM, and the senators.

"If the senators' powers are axed, the new government would be unable to remain in office until the end of its term," he predicted.

The Social Action Party is also reconsidering its earlier decision against amending the constitution before the elections and has called a meeting for next Wednesday to discuss the issue.

Secret talks have begun between representatives of the senators and the MPs on an exchange deal involving desires of both groups for specific changes.

Chat Thai Party deputy leader Sa-at Piyawan earlier yesterday came out openly in favour of the senators retaining the following powers:

--The right to join with the representatives in discussing and voting on the budget bill.

--The right to participate with the representatives in the debate and balloting on motions for "no-confidence" in the government.

--The right for permanent government officials (civil and military) to be appointed to cabinet and other political posts.

Under the present constitution these powers will be abrogated on April 22 unless the proposed amendments take place.

Mr Sa-at, who is also vice speaker of the House, said that the cooperation of all parties and the senators was needed if the move to effect the amendments was to succeed. Two-thirds of the total membership of the Senate and the House is required to pass constitutional amendments.

In order to retain their powers, the senators will have to agree to support the desire of an increasing number of representatives to change the electoral system. Most representatives would like the province-wide constituency to be divided into smaller constituencies with probably a maximum of three MPs being elected from each.

The election in the smaller constituencies can still be held on the basis of voting for the whole party team of candidates.

Mr Sa-at expected the extraordinary session to be convened before the end of January.

"Sometimes, we have to make sacrifices for the party, sometimes the party has to make sacrifices for the country," he said.

Mr Sa-at said a growing number of representatives were supporting calls issued by Gen Athit and the commander of the First Army Division, Major-General Pichit Kunlawanit, for an extraordinary parliamentary session to amend the constitution.

CSO: 4200/314

EDITORIAL HITS SPECULATION ON ATHIT

BK050251 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 5 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Speculations Serve No Useful Purpose"]

[Text] When a foreign journalist of a responsible news agency writes that Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will be the next prime minister of Thailand, one can be sure he did not pick the name out of a hat. Further there have been rumours that have been reported in newspapers that Athit is likely to be the next prime minister, although the majority—we should say a near-unanimous majority—thinks that current Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon will continue in his job after the elections.

Under ideal conditions of course there should be no speculations at all. It is the people who should choose the next government by exercising their franchise. But ideal conditions do not prevail in this world, and so we all go on predicting that after the elections no single party will obtain a majority and since it has to be a coalition government, a non-partisan leadership should take over the reins of the cabinet.

Even making this prediction—that no party will obtain a majority in the House of Representatives—is wrong since it may very well influence the growth of party politics in Thailand. It is quite possible, and there is still enough time, for major political parties to merge and then go to the polls in a three-way or a four-way contest, which could be capable of producing a majority in the House. If democracy is to take deep root in Thailand and flourish, we sincerely hope that the number of political parties see the sense in uniting so much so big parties can campaign on clearly outlined platforms facing the voters with a choice.

Naturally, as a country with security problems from inside and outside, we should all be prepared for whatever the outcome of the elections is, but we should keep hoping for the best. For over four years now, we have had a quasi-democratic government with key portfolios—defence, interior, foreign affairs, and finance—including that of the prime minister being in the hands of non-elected persons. But the formula has worked, and that is the proof of the pudding. One record this government can be proud of is the number of defections of communist insurgents.

This in turn means that we had for some years now a trustworthy government but that does not mean we should stay on with this government, that we should stagnate. From a half-baked democracy, we should at least take a further step towards a three-quarters-baked democracy. No keen observer of the political scene in Thailand will say that the next government should cut its umbilical cord with the military--it is neither possible nor is the time ripe for it.

These are facts that must be taken into consideration but they cannot be tallied up so that a clear result will emerge. Further, the so-called "educated guesses" are part of a journalist's job.

But predictions and speculations, although we cannot do away with them, definitely stultify the political process. When the elections are held the ballot box will have the mandate but before the elections are held, Thailand's leading politicians might themselves see the futility of a large number of political parties vying for a majority in the House which would be totally out of their reach. It is our sincere hope that both the politicians before, and the voters during, the elections will take Thailand one step further along the difficult road toward full democracy.

CSO: 4200/315

ATHIT BACKS PREM FOR ANOTHER TERM AS PREMIER

BK090552 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek declared yesterday that he will back Gen Prem Tinsulanon to remain prime minister for another term after the general elections in June, this year.

"I don't want the premiership," Gen Athit said after presiding over the celebrations of Children's Day at the headquarters of the First Artillery Regiment, Royal Guards.

"I don't see anybody more appropriate to lead the executive branch than Gen Prem," the army boss said, dismissing speculations in certain circles that he might assume premiership after the general elections.

"Commentators who have suggested that I may be the next prime minister don't understand what the constitution says. Not only is premiership out of the question for me under the constitution, a cabinet portfolio is also impossible," Gen Athit said.

He stressed: "I am happy to remain army commander-in-chief until retirement." Athit, 57, has three more years to go before mandatory retirement.

Gen Athit said that he considers Gen Prem the most suitable person in the premiership "because he is honest, devoted and is accepted by all parties concerned, including the military and the public in general."

The army commander-in-chief added: "I say this not to flatter Gen Prem. It's my very sincere personal opinion about Gen Prem."

Commenting on some press commentators' speculations that he might become the next prime minister, Gen Athit said jokingly: "These commentators want the prime minister to jump on me or what?"

Asked about a reported move to call an extraordinary parliamentary session, Gen Athit said: "I am not aware of such a move and I have not been invited for consultation on the matter. Senators, I believe, shouldn't get involved in this matter. It's up to the elected MP's, who could do it if they get enough votes. But senators should stay put."

He also said that amending the constitution is part of democratic government. "But I don't know what changes they are seeking. The government has already made it amply clear that it won't move to reopen Parliament. So, it's all up to the MP's."

Gen Athit sidestepped the question on the retention of the Senate powers. "It's up to Parliament. Everybody is entitled to his own opinion. I have no comment on this matter. Some people are genuinely concerned about the government's stability after the elections. In fact, senators are also representatives of the people. They have their role to play although they are sometimes viewed with bias because they were appointed—not elected—to the posts," he said.

The army commander-in-chief said that if the constitution was to be amended, it should be carried out "peacefully and in line with the established procedures."

"In that case, I would agree with it," Gen Athit added.

Meanwhile, an important whip of the Senate, Gen Rian Dithabanchong, yesterday denied that the meeting of senators tomorrow evening for a social gathering was to discuss the convening of a special Parliament session to amend the constitution.

Gen Rian who is chief-of-staff of the Supreme Command said that the party is to be hosted by Police Lt Chan Manutham, a minister attached to the PM's office and secretary to the whips of the Senate, has no political motives behind it.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, speaking to reporters at the National Stadium yesterday, denied any knowledge of a move to reconvene the House.

Asked about rumours that Minister Chan might be behind the move as well, the prime minister said: "I don't know anything about it."

CSO: 4200/315

ATHIT SAYS CPT PLANNING NEW STRATEGIES, TACTICS

BK060400 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek warned yesterday that though the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] had failed in its attempts to widen its sphere of influence, the CPT was still unvanquished.

"I believe that the CPT is now planning new strategies and tactics in order to attain their goals," he said.

Gen Athit was speaking at a seminar on internal security at the Internal Security Operations Command.

He said that although a large number of CPT members had surrendered, "we cannot afford to lower our guard because its leaders still exist and the fight will continue."

He said he believed that the CPT would increase rural activities and urban terrorism as well as recruit more members.

He said the government would devise new strategies to counter CPT moves.

Holding a seminar was also a way to combat communism, he said, explaining that seminars enabled the participants to better understand the goals of the communists. This understanding would then be passed on to the people by them.

For example, the CPT's most popular tactic is to exploit a crisis by exacerbating the situation or to meddle in an explosive issue while the country faces economic and social instabilities, he said.

Gen Athit said that the communists never called themselves "communists," but claimed they were "democrats."

CSO: 4200/314

'DIFFERENCES OF OPINION' WITHIN NDP NOTED

BK140658 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] Differences of opinion with conservative military members of the Chat Prachatipatai Party [NDP] had, late last month, forced Dr Athit Uairat to hand in his resignation as secretary general of the party, a reliable source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

However, party leader Gen Kriangsak Chamanan rejected the move and asked Dr Athit to stay on.

The source said that Dr Athit wanted to resign because the party's conservative military members strongly opposed his attempt to recruit former student leaders and political activists to run under the party's banner during the June 12 general election.

Dr Athit has been considered the chief ideologue of the party ever since he was chosen for the post last October and his opponents have been putting pressure on him in every way they can, the source said.

According to the source, the militarymen are totally opposed to recruiting such "progressive" elements as former President of the National Student Centre of Thailand [NSCT] Sutham Saengprathum, NSCT Secretary-General Sombat Charongkrungthep, former Socialist Party Secretary-General Khaisaeng Suksai, and his two deputies Chamni Sakset and Wirat Sakchiraphaphong, as well as Social Democratic Party leader Col Somkhit Sisangkom.

The source named Gen Lek Naeomali, Maj-Gen Chot Khlongwicha, Maj-Gen Sakhon Wirasak, and Air Marshal Usa Chainam as among the party's conservative soldiers.

The source said they are also allegedly opposed to Dr Athit's efforts to recruit former "young Turk" officers and Gen San Chitpatima into the party.

"What Dr Athit is trying to do is to broaden the base of the party by including the various elements of society. The party's right-wing military members didn't like having young Turks and his (Dr Athit's) recruitment of the progressives is too much for them to take. They have really been putting pressure on him," the source said.

According to the source, Dr Athit was adamant about leaving the party and told Gen Kriangsak of his intention but the leader asked him to stay on.

"He (Dr Athit) really wants to quit the job. But officially, he is just on vacation because he has pledged to contest the seat in Paet Riu (Chachoengsao)," the source said.

Gen Kriangsak yesterday denied that Dr Athit has resigned from his post and maintained that there were no major conflicts within his party.

The source said that the militarymen have also criticised Dr Athit for revealing a partial list of candidates recently. Many of those on the list have approached other parties and have subsequently denied that they will join Chat Prachatipatai. Some of the "progressives" have also said that they will not join the party, the source said.

"The conservative soldiers never did like Dr Athit since they see him as a progressive because of his past in the Phalang Mai (New Force) Party. They also think that he is too much of an academic and not enough of a politician," the source said.

CSO: 4200/314

GENERAL HAN ON CPT DEFECTORS, MILITARY ROLE

BK080616 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Han Linhanon yesterday tried to pacify fears that some of the communist defectors may be on assignments to carry out subversive activities in the city.

"I believe these people will continue within the political sphere to carry out their aim of achieving true democracy for the country," he said.

Speaking to reporters in Bangkok, Lt Gen Han cautioned against a tendency by some to look at communist defectors as "potential troublemakers."

"It is good that these people returned to fight within the framework of democracy. It is a peaceful fight. They are not here to create trouble," he said.

Lt Gen Han's comments were apparently in response to recent statements by government authorities expressing fear that some communist defectors might be harbouring plans to create unrest in the city.

The army commander also said that there was a distinction between true democrats and democrats as defined by the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT).

He went on to call upon all sectors of society in this country to join hands in achieving full democracy.

"If we have a democracy, the people's war (with CPT) will stop. But if we allow the war to continue we could be the losers in the end," he said.

Commenting on the military's role in building democracy, he said there should be no fears that a government could not survive without support from the armed forces.

"The armed forces will support any democratic government," he said.

Asked to comment on the present political situation, Lt Gen Han labelled the senators who are campaigning for a retention of their powers after the next elections as "selfish people."

CSO: 4200/315

EDITORIAL VIEWS REPORTS ON SIHANOUK

BK030302 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Sihanouk's Frustration Understandable"]

[Text] Controversy concerning Prince Norodom Sihanouk is nothing new and, as a matter of fact, he is one of those personalities who thrives on controversy. Whether he was head of state in Phnom Penh, or in exile in Beijing, or under house arrest, he has always provoked controversy and much has been written about him that do not add up. And we have to consider in this light that he is somewhat disillusioned by the tri-partite government, of which he is president, and with China.

Basically when Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan signed the declarations forming a government in Kuala Lumpur last year, it was not actually the formation of a coalition government, as it has been called more for the sake of convenience than for clarity. It was not intended to be a coalition government, as for instance our government, and perform as a single entity. The three factions merely put up a common front, but they kept their identities and guerrilla groups separate.

Sihanouk, at the moment, is residing in one of the most isolated capitals of the world—North Korea's Pyongyang—and is frustrated by the fact that the international community, apart from the voting in the UN General Assembly, has done nothing concrete to help the patriotic forces. It is true during the long drawn-out war that is being fought in western Kampuchea, China has been the only country to give military assistance and almost all of it has gone to the Khmer Rouge. It must also be admitted that the Khmer Rouge has borne the brunt of the fighting during the past four years.

Further, Sihanouk's pessimism comes from an unsigned report attributed to him and dated six weeks ago and many of his frustrations might have already been smoothed out because, despite its isolation, Pyongyang's communications with Beijing are very good. It is also possible that Sihanouk might be isolating himself to some extent because of the non-aligned summit which is coming up and he would like to address that meeting in New Delhi as a Khmer patriot rather than as the head of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea.

Another point that has to be taken into consideration is that the Vietnamese troops, during this dry season, are concentrating their attacks on Sihanouk's and Son Sann's troops while maintaining a defensive line against the Khmer Rouge. It is true that the formation of the tri-partite government is a severe political blow to Vietnam and she must try all possible ways of driving a wedge into it.

There also seems to be some mistake about the attitude that Thailand wants to solve the Kampuchean problem by bilateral talks with Hanoi—at least that is the implication. It is true that Thailand, as many other countries, has had bilateral talks with Hanoi since Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been a frequent visitor here. But Thailand's policy has always been coordinated with the other four members of ASEAN and no difference has yet surfaced.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is also sure that the pessimism of Sihanouk, if it is real, is not official since his representatives here do not seem to know anything about it. Sihanouk has much to contribute toward the welfare of his country and his people and he is not a man to shirk responsibility. Although Sihanouk has been known to provoke controversies, in the end he has always allowed cool and sober judgment to prevail.

CSO: 4200/315

PRAMAN SEES 'NO REASON' FOR COUP BY MILITARY

BK030422 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 3 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] Squashing rumours of a possible house dissolution and military coup, Deputy Premier Maj Gen Praman Adireksan reaffirmed yesterday that the next general elections will be held as stipulated in the constitution.

He also stated that the government will not amend the constitution in order to change the electoral method.

"The elections will definitely take place and there won't be any constitutional amendments," he said. "The elections will take place on the basis of team candidacy and combined constituency."

Maj Gen Praman is so far one of the few senior government authorities who have come out to assure the public on the holding of the general elections. He has also repeatedly said that the government has no intention of opening an extraordinary house session to discuss an amendment of the constitution.

Commenting on rumours that the military might intervene before the elections, he said: "There is no reason for the military to stage a coup."

He said anti-communist policy No. 66/2523 has led to the mass defections of communist insurgents. "Since the policy works the military would have to justify staging a coup.

"Under such circumstances, I believe that there will definitely be general elections this year," he concluded.

The assurances given by the deputy premier came a few days after Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek also said there would be elections this year.

But Gen Athit said he had doubts over the stability of the next government if it had no support from the Senate. According to the constitution, the powers of the Senate will be greatly curtailed after the end of the present parliament's term.

The deputy premier, leader of the Chat Thai Party, earlier cautioned those political parties campaigning for the holding of an extraordinary parliamentary session.

The Siam Democracy Party is spearheading the move to have a special house session in order to debate on pending bills. It claims to have the support of 84 MP's.

Maj Gen Praman admitted that some Chat Thai members were among this move but said he had already ordered them to withdraw their support.

CSO: 4200/315

INFANTRY EXERCISES DUE NEAR KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK190250 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Ta Phraya—The 21st Infantry Regiment will hold an exercise today near Khao I-Dang refugee camp in this district to test the combat readiness of its troops.

The exercise involving the use of planes, tanks, and anti-tank missiles will be held about 10 kilometres from the Kampuchean border.

It comes at a time when thousands of Vietnamese troops are confronting Khmer resistance forces near the border.

Second Infantry Army Division Commander Maj-Gen Prachum Phibunphanuwat yesterday expressed concern over the expected influx of Kampuchean refugees into Thailand if Vietnamese troops mount fierce attacks on the resistance forces.

He revealed that authorities have been instructed to give the refugees temporary shelter but will warn them that they must leave as soon as the border situation returns to normal.

The Thai military yesterday installed ready-made concrete bunkers sent from Bangkok at 12 villages in Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya.

Meanwhile the Kampuchean side of the border opposite Nong Chan and Non Mak Mun villages was quiet yesterday following the Vietnamese attack on Monday when more than 100 shells were fired.

A Khmer regimental commander, Loeung Sina, told the BANGKOK POST that guerrillas loyal to Son Sann had lost two deputy commanders when they aided Chea Chhut's forces who fought Vietnamese troops at Ban Yong Dangkum last week.

He said Vietnamese troops had moved six T54 tanks and six M113 APCs from Sisophon, Battambang, to the area around Svay Chek, opposite the Thai village of Ban Sangae, where Son Sann and his fighters were holding out.

CSO: 4200/314

CHEMICAL ATTACKS FOR JUL-DEC REPORTED

BK310408 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Dec 82 p 6

[Excerpt] Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops staged 13 chemical attacks against Khmer resistance forces inside Kampuchea and near the Thai-Kampuchean border between July and December, according to an official Thai report.

The report said that seven attacks occurred in Battambang, Pailin, Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces of Kampuchea and the rest near the border areas of Thailand's eastern and northeastern provinces of Chanthaburi, Trat, Buri Ram and Surin.

More than 60 Khmer guerrillas and an unspecified number of Thai villagers were affected by the chemicals, though no casualties were reported. The symptoms displayed were fever, exhaustion, vomiting blood, dizziness, breathing difficulty and diarrhoea.

Most of the chemicals used in the attacks were dropped from aircraft or fired by mortars or artillery, the report said.

It said Vietnamese troops also dropped poisonous chemicals in ponds, canals and in food.

The report said that Thai authorities had collected five samples of materials thought to have been exposed to chemical attacks for laboratory tests. Results were known for three specimens--one proved to be affected by aromatic hydrocarbon, which is a kind of cyanide, while the other two were clean.

The report said that since November this year, Vietnamese forces had stepped up the use of chemical weapons against the Khmer resistance.

CSO: 4200/314

CHAT THAI PARTY MAY SUPPORT PARLIAMENT SESSION

BK160147 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan hinted yesterday that his Chat Thai Party may support the bid to convene an extraordinary parliamentary session to amend key clauses in the constitution.

There are about 45 Chat Thai Party MPs and their support would virtually guarantee the success of the move to reconvene parliament. They would bring total support for the move to 171 MPs and a total of 176 signatures—equal to one third of the house—is required to convene a special sitting.

Uttaradit MP Prem Malakun (Siam Democracy Party), who initiated the move, has so far collected 126 signatures.

Maj-Gen Praman's hint came as Social Action Party [SAP] leader M. R. Khukrit Pramot expressed concern that the move may be exploited and pave the way for dictatorial rule.

In Chiang Mai yesterday, Industry Minister Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan seemed to reflect M. R. Khukrit's thinking when he cast doubts on whether the election scheduled for June 12 would go ahead.

Asked if he intended to stand for election in Korat, Maj-Gen Chatchai, a Chat Thai member, replied: "Do you think we will have a general election? I am not sure because in Thai politics nothing can be predicted."

The amendments being sought would allow the appointed Senate to retain certain powers and change the combined constituency-single party voting system, which will be used for the first time in the June election.

Maj-Gen Praman's hint followed a decision by the party's executive committee on Friday night to allow him to decide on the issue.

He told reporters yesterday: "I am a soldier. So what I shall do will be in line with the wishes of my fellow soldiers."

However, Maj-Gen Praman, who once failed in a bid to seek an extraordinary session to amend the constitution, expressed doubts about whether Mr Prem's move would succeed.

He also said he would not mind if the constitution was amended to allow permanent officials (civil servants and the military) to become cabinet ministers or other political postings other than purely amending the electoral system.

Meanwhile, M. R. Khukrit, looking tired and worried, said he feared that convening the special session would create an opportunity for the return of dictatorial rule.

He revealed that Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon had assured him that he wanted the parliament to last its full four-year term and added that the move to amend the constitution might not serve the premier's intentions.

M. R. Khukrit admitted that the political situation was confused and he did not know how to deal with it.

He would consider the situation before taking any action.

But he said that a few SAP MPs favoured the former electoral system because of fears that the combined constituency-single party voting system may hamper their chances of re-election.

"Their ideas were purely based on their personal interests," M. R. Khukrit added.

Maj-Gen Chatchai urged MPs to concentrate more on the economy and said he was fed up with the discussion on the electoral system issue.

He urged the people to devote more attention to the economic situation, "which is in need of their concern."

"I feel that the people are interested in politics are those who care (more) for their political positions," he said.

He said he did not attend Friday night's party executive committee meeting because he was not interested in politics.

CSO: 4200/315

FORMER STUDENT LEADER SAID TO BE CPT SECRETARY GENERAL

BK300342 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Former student leader Phirun Chatvanitkun is one of the three secretaries general of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), an informed source said yesterday.

The source said Phirun, whose jungle name is "Comrade Khrap," is the youngest secretary-general. The other two are Wirat Angkhathawon and Thong Chaemsi. The trio were elected during the Fourth CPT Congress, which was held in April this year.

According to the source, Phirun was elected because he is a relative of Wirat alias Chang Yuan—a leading CPT member who is now in China.

Another reason is that Phirun is quite young, and can reduce the generation gap between younger CPT members and the old guard.

Phirun graduated from Chulalongkorn University's faculty of political science. He was leader of a group of students who wanted to revive the Sotus seniority, order, tradition, unity and spirit system on the campus.

Phirun left Bangkok for further study in the United States and returned to Bangkok before the October 6, 1976 bloodshed.

After the uprising, he fled from Bangkok to join the CPT in the adjoining areas of Phitsanulok, Loei and Phetchaburi Provinces. Later he crossed the Mekong River to Laos to join the Thai communists at Camp A30 in Muang Sing Province [as received; Muang Sing is a district, not province].

After the rift between China and Vietnam, Phirun returned to Thai soil to join the CPT in Nan Province. He was appointed chief of the political and military training school known as the 61 School, located in the area of the now-defunct CPT headquarters in Nan.

He was named a Central Committee member in 1979.

CSO: 4200/314

SHELLS HIT BORDER CAMP, FIGHTING CONTINUES

BK171514 Hong Kong AFP in English 1446 GFT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Bangkok, Jan. 17 (AFP)--At least three artillery shells, believed fired by Vietnamese-led forces, landed in a key border-straddling Cambodian refugee encampment today, killing six people and seriously wounding 14 others, front-line reports said.

Citing Thai military sources, the reports said the shells landed in Nong Chan camp, where up to 30,000 refugees were reported massing along a canal that demarcates the Thai-Cambodian border, awaiting permission to enter Thailand.

International relief organizations officials, who have temporarily stopped sending food supplies to the refugees due to the clash between Vietnamese troops and Cambodian guerrillas, later sent the wounded people to a nearby hospital, the reports said.

Armed clashes between Vietnamese-led forces and Cambodian guerrillas erupted before dawn today and was still continuing, the reports said.

Troops loyal to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) were reportedly retreating towards the camp, the reports said. Insurgent leaders said that KPNLF forces yesterday withdrew from the village of Yeang Dangkum, seven kilometers (four miles) east of the border, after Vietnamese troops moved in reinforcements.

The KPNLF sources said the Vietnamese appeared to have deployed elements of two regiments equipped with Soviet-made T-54 tanks and M-113 armoured cars to retake the village, captured on December 26 in a prelude to the heaviest known fighting of the current dry season.

"We had nothing but light weapons against their tanks," one source said. "We were also outmanned. It would have been suicide to stand and fight."

The KPNLF, led by rebel Prime Minister Son Sann, said one of their men was killed and two injured in the withdrawal to surrounding areas. The retreat began at 8 a.m., six days after what the rebels called the start of a determined Vietnamese bid to retake the position.

The rebels had sought to hold Yeang Dangkum, previously used by the Vietnamese as an artillery base, both as a gateway to the interior and to put their border positions out of range of heavy guns.

ASSESSMENT OF CPT POLICIES PUBLISHED

BK100333 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 2 Jan 83 pp 13-16

[Special report]

[Excerpts] On 17 November 1982, Lt Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut, assistant army chief of staff for operations and chief of operations of the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), presented to a meeting of officers at the Royal Military Academy an evaluation on the status of counterinsurgency operations and Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] strategies following the end of the armed struggle.

The document was jointly prepared by the Joint Information Center of the Army Operations Center and ISOC. The report was classified when it was presented in November, but since its classification was decreased at the end of December, MATICHON would like to make known certain details to the public.

This is the latest official report on information acquired by the military concerning the CPT.

Struggle Conditions From the Point of View of the CPT

The resolution adopted by the CPT's fourth congress has caused conflicts at the top. The new CPT leadership is confident that, through waiting tactics, it will be able to reverse the situation and win again. It is confident of this assessment and will pursue this tactic no matter how long it will have to wait.

The CPT leadership is confident in its assessment because it believes that the conditions for class struggle always exist in this society.

The principal factors for class struggle are the problem of land, which has not been solved—the land reform program introduced by the government has not achieved immediate results in response to the needs of the masses—problems created by local and foreign monopoly capitalists, and conditions created by inefficiency on the part of the state apparatus in dealing with rapid changes in the country.

Conflicts Within the CPT Are Always Expanding

An important setback for the CPT at present is the growing rift and conflicts within the party. The Political Bureau and the party committee no longer have the power to command operations of the party consistently throughout the country.

The conflict with the party is growing big in the northeastern zone. The resolution adopted at the meeting held in the northeastern zone under the chairmanship of Winai Phoemphunsap entirely contradicts the resolution adopted by the fourth congress. The resolution of the northeastern zone, or Resolution 101, holds that the fourth congress resolution cannot lead the revolution through to its end.

Resolution 101 holds that the biggest danger to the Thai nation is China.

The way to achieve an end to the revolution by violence carried out by the CPT is to destroy the pro-China line of the CPT, change the course of the revolution from violence to a peaceful form which is in line with natural evolution. This will save the country from the destruction brought about by violent revolution.

We must therefore be extremely careful in handling this problem. We should also operate on the basis of seeking common points and distinguishing the different stands.

Military Facts of the CPT at Present

Another big crisis in the CPT, according to Thong Chaemsi's report presented to the party, is the crisis of credibility in the party.

According to the report, oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world, who are unhappy with the old social system and who have high hopes in the new system of socialism, have become confused and disappointed and faced a crisis of credibility with regard to socialist countries and communist parties because they realize that there are also many discrepancies and weak points among socialist countries and communist parties, some of which even adopt policies similar to those of imperialist countries.

Concerning the situation in general, in the north, military operations are still needed in Nan Province, especially in the lower part of Nan. In the northeast, military operations are necessary in the area between the 2d and 1st Military Region which is in the lower part of the northeast. In the south, military operations will have to be carried out in the area between Nakhon Si Thammarat and Surat Thani Province. In the central part, military operations must be launched in the area linking Kanchanaburi with Uthai Thani Province. Military patrols as well as search-and-destroy missions will be carried out in those areas.

Nearly all communist strongholds have now been wiped out. The armed struggle has basically come to an end. CPT strength has dispersed into

small armed bands and moved down to the lower land. Those small units face financial and security problems. The authorities must try to push for bigger achievements from Order 66/2523 in order to prevent those bands from rejoining the CPT lest they bring back with them the sympathizers in even greater numbers.

CSO: 4207/60

EDITORIAL PESSIMISTIC ABOUT VIABILITY OF DEMOCRACY

BK031540 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 25 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Military: A Multipurpose Government"]

[Text] From an analysis of the political situation in Thailand from the time of the political change in 1932 until the present, and the trends on future governments made by various institutes, a common conclusion can be drawn, that is that in the past 50 years the military or military leaders holding power have always played a leading role in the national administration, both directly and indirectly. At certain times, the military has even dominated trade and business at the national level by holding shares or being named as board members of trade or banking businesses.

The present prime minister is a former army commander and a retired militaryman. The present army commander is, meanwhile, becoming more and more prominent from his involvement and success in settling several urgent issues. His becoming involved in all matters has drawn criticism and charges that he is behaving like a "shadow government." Some leading military officers have come out to defend him saying that his presence was necessary. This has led to the assumption that the next prime minister can be no other than the person holding the top post in the army at present.

At a meeting of the Internal Security Operations Command last week, there was anticipation that, with a civilian government taking office after the elections, there will be series of problems in the country, including urban activities of Communist Party elements, mob rule and riots. Based on this evaluation, the military will be the one to solve the problems, and that means either a takeover by a military government, or the presence of the military's shadow government.

From the above analysis and speculation, a civilian government is not capable in running the country and solving national problems. This trend is not very encouraging for those desiring to see a democratic system fully developed in the country. It shows that democracy has not been adequately developed in an underdeveloped country like ours. In this connection, politicians, students and so on are always seeking the support of the military in order to build up a base for their own interests and survival.

Although the Prem government might be able to maintain its stability and complete its 4 years of office despite the fact that it has had to carry out three cabinet reshuffles, the government has done nothing about laying down the foundations for democracy since the trend is always to repeat the cycle.

CSO: 4207/60

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON CBW USE NEAR BORDER

BK071153 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Lt Gen Wibun Raosathian, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, told SIAM RAT that the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has complained about the use of chemical weapons inside Kampuchea. He said: "I believe that the complaint of the tripartite government is not totally groundless. The Vietnamese have not allowed the UN fact-finding team to investigate this matter inside Kampuchea."

Lt Gen Wibun Raosathian received a report from the Joint Command Center of the Supreme Command Headquarters on 1 January stating that from July to December 1981, the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops used toxic chemicals against their enemy seven times in Battambang, Pailin, Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces and six times along the Thai border areas of Surin, Buriram, Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces.

Lt Gen Wibun Raosathian disclosed that 60 soldiers of the three Khmer resistance factions and a number of Thai villagers had been exposed to the toxic chemical. All of them suffered from exhaustion, vomiting of blood, respiratory difficulties and diarrhea.

Lt Gen Wibun Raosathian said he believes that the toxic chemical was sprayed from aircraft and fired from rocket launchers and mortars. Sometimes it is simply dropped in ponds, natural streams and used to adulterate food.

Meanwhile, Navy Commander Admiral Sombun Chuaphibun disclosed that a team of doctors and scientists has been sent out to investigate the report of Vietnamese yellow rain in the border areas of Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces and its effect on the local people.

CSO: 4207/60

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REVIEW OF REFUGEE POLICY

BK120937 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Jan 83 p 3

[Editorial: "The Refugee Problem in the Dry Season"]

[Text] The Thai military has expressed concern over the situation along the Kampuchean border this dry season and the activities that are taking place in the international arena. Regarding Thailand's security, Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek has emphatically noted the intense fighting between the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean factions and the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces near the Thai border.

There are also indications that Western donor countries and Japan may decide on 25 January to suspend food aid to the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh because they feel that food crisis affecting the people in Kampuchea has been eradicated. The decision [as published] of the donor countries seems to contradict the UN reports, particularly those of the FAO, that the food shortage still exists in Kampuchea, despite the increase in production for the past 2-3 years, due to natural obstacles. If the FAO field and headquarters reports are to be trusted, hunger continues to exist in Kampuchea on a large scale.

In addition to the above situation and the intense fighting in Kampuchea this dry season, it is inevitable that hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans will flock to seek refuge in Thailand as has been the case in the past. The concern for Thailand is not incursions by armed foreign forces, but the opening of its door to refugees for humanitarian reasons.

Thailand is already suffering from considerable economic problems. To pick up other burdens which exceed its capability to shoulder would result in grave problems for Thailand. At a time when assistance from other countries is both uncertain and difficult to obtain, Thailand must thoroughly review its position on accepting refugees.

CSO: 4207/60

EFFORTS TO RESETTLE REFUGEES DISCUSSED

BK120929 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Special article: "The Voluntary Repatriation"]

[Text] Following the political changes in the Indochinese countries in early 1975, large numbers of people from those countries have fled the fighting and pressure to take refuge in Thailand, a country that has a long border with Indochina. Later, the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea that started in 1979 has forced hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean people to flee to Thailand. It is estimated that there are now 175,000 refugees in Thailand, 84,600 of them are Kampuchean. In addition, there are about 300,000 Kampuchean people living along the Thai-Kampuchean border. More Kampuchean people will flee to Thailand due to the fighting and food shortage in that country. Subsequently, the Indochinese refugees and illegal immigrants have posed a humanitarian problem that must be jointly solved by international organizations, private charity agencies and all countries. They must also help relieve the heavy burden now being shouldered by Thailand. The refugee influx has also affected some 100,000 Thai people living along the border areas.

During the first 8 months of last year, only 24,123 refugees were taken from Thailand for resettlement in third countries. In 1981, third countries took as many as 125,561 Indochinese refugees from Thailand.

The Kampuchean refugees who are bound for third countries must go through the processing center at Phanat Nikhom District. The United States has agreed to take 23,000 Kampuchean refugees from Thailand in 1982. However, during the first 8 months of last year, only 2,948 Kampuchean refugees could pass the screening. Therefore, a huge number of Kampuchean are left at the processing center because they could not pass the screening or are still waiting to be screened.

On 17 September 1982, the secretary general of the National Security Council invited foreign diplomats and UNHCR officials to a meeting during which he appealed to all countries to expedite the reception of the Indochinese refugees from the processing center, particularly those who had been waiting at the center for more than 6 months. The appeal has met with a positive reaction from various countries.

Although the UNHCR office has sent a letter to various countries to ask them to speed up their refugee intake, many refugees have been staying at the processing center more than 6 months, thus turning the center into a permanent refugee camp. The UNHCR office therefore proposed that the illegal immigrants at the center be sent back to Khao I-Dang center. At the end of December 1982, the UNHCR office sent 736 illegal immigrants who have no chance to go to third countries at the processing center back to Khao I-Dang center. It means that these people will have to return to their countries. However, the work has been carried out by the UNHCR office. As for Thailand, it adheres to the principle of voluntary repatriation.

CSO: 4207/61

REFUGEE MOVE SEEN AS 'WARNING' TO WEST

BK311004 Hong Kong AFP in English 0727 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Report by Jim Wolf]

[Text] Bangkok, Dec. 31 (AFP)--Thailand has begun sending refugees back close to its border with war-torn Cambodia in what may be a final warning to the West to speed up resettlement, officials here said.

Western diplomats, relief workers and international officials interpreted the Thai move as a possible prelude to forced repatriation.

Yesterday, Thai military authorities sent back toward the border more than 700 Cambodians who had been stalled in a transit center for more than six months with dwindling hope of resettlement abroad.

The move was the first of its kind since Thailand indicated in September that it might take drastic measures if Western nations and Japan failed to step up their vastly reduced offtake of displaced Indochinese before the end of 1982.

An eyewitness said the Cambodians, some of them panicking and crying in fear at being forced into their shattered homeland, were loaded onto 12 buses at Phanat Nikhom, a processing center southeast of Bangkok.

Colonel Sanan Kachomklam, in charge of refugee affairs at the Supreme Command, said the Cambodians were sent to Khao-i-Dang holding center, about 10 kilometers (six miles) from frontier, pending what he called possible voluntary repatriation.

The Thai officials contend--rightly, in the opinion of many diplomats--that the international community has gone back on commitments made over several years to take in the Indochinese refugees if Thailand granted them first asylum.

The local authorities have become increasingly concerned in recent months that they may be saddled permanently with those rejected for resettlement, the so-called "residual" case load.

Figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) show that 30,765 refugees were resettled from Thailand in the first 11 months of 1982, down about 69 per cent from the same period a year before.

As of the end of November, there were about 1600,000 [as received] Indo-chinese in UNHCR-supported camps in Thailand, down from 195,044 at the same time last year.

In September, Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the Thai National Security Council, summoned ambassadors from nine Western countries and Japan to warn that if they did not quicken the offtake, Thailand would begin pushing refugees back to the borders.

International officials noted the warning appeared to have gone largely unheeded, particularly by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), a Justice Department arm responsible for deciding who qualifies for entrance to the United States.

In the first 11 months of 1982, the United States took out only 17,220 Indo-chinese, a decline of about 78.5 per cent from the year before, according to the UNHCR regional office here.

The United States, however, has taken the lion's share of the estimated 1.4 million refugees since communist forces took over Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in 1975.

Experts said the current bind stemmed largely from the high rate of rejection by the U.S. immigration service of those considered lacking a "well-founded fear" of persecution should they return to their homeland.

The United Nations uses this formula as a rule of thumb to determine whether people who flee a country are refugees or merely emigrants.

Col. Sanan indicated Thailand might also begin sending back to the border Laotians and Vietnamese who have been in Phanat Nikhom longer than the standard transit period.

"We want Phanat Nikhom to be a real processing center, not just a place to wait," he said. The refugees transferred out yesterday had already been rejected by the United States, other sources noted.

In 1979, Thailand forced about 42,000 Cambodians across the border through what turned out to be a mine field in a move that triggered an international outcry.

CSO: 4200/315

'ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS' FROM BURMA CAUSE WORRY

BK130432 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jan 83 p 2

[Text] A major influx of illegal immigrants from Burma has raised concern among security officials who believe the problem could damage diplomatic relations between Thailand and Burma.

A reliable Police Central Investigation Bureau source said the police department is considering consulting the Supreme Command to find out ways to stem the influx.

The source said more than 6,000 people from Burma's minorities have illegally sneaked into the country during the past year with the help of influential mining tycoons and rich sugar cane plantation owners.

These people have been using vehicles to pick up the immigrants at the Thai-Burmese border.

Most of the immigrants travelled through the Three Pagoda and Hin Kong Passes in Kanchanaburi Province and have been working as labourers in mines and plantations at Pak Tho District and Suan Phung Sub-district of Ratchaburi and Thong Pha Phum and Sangkhla Buri Districts of Kanchanaburi Province, said the sources.

Security officials fear that more Burmese will cross the border to join their relatives in Thailand.

The officials believe that the illegal immigrants may belong to resistance forces which oppose the Rangoon government and therefore might endanger the good relations between Burma and Thailand. It is also feared that the communists might infiltrate the Burmese groups and cause them to turn against the Thai Government.

The source said local mining and plantation owners employ Burmese immigrants because they can pay them low wages.

This, coupled by the failure of certain officials to prevent illegal entry into Thailand, has caused the influx, the source added.

CSO: 4200/314

EDITORIAL URGES SENSITIVITY ON MUSLIM ISSUE

BK300308 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Han Must See Political Side of Border Issue"]

[Text] Southern Thailand has always been a messy problem but it must be said that Fourth Region Commander Lt Gen Han Linanon has brought some sort of order to this cancerous region. There are all sorts of unlawful elements operating there. There are protection racketeers, communist insurgents and Muslim separatists. They are not easily identifiable as belonging to one definite group since their unlawful activities often overlap. Han claims that he has eliminated the communist insurgency movement on the Thai side of the border, which means that the terrorists of the Communist Party of Malaya must be seeking refuge on the other side of the border.

From Han's point of view the major problem there is the activities of the separatists and in order to suppress them or win them over, it is necessary to have Malaysian cooperation [as published]. Thai-Malaysian cooperation does exist through the joint military force but that is limited to operations only against the communist insurgents. The separatist movement and its terrorist wing, the Pattani United Liberation Organization (PULO) has always been a prickly problem between the Governments of Thailand and Malaysia.

There is no doubt that the government in Kuala Lumpur would like to see an end to the Muslim secessionist movement north of their border, so that Malaysian and Thai troops can confine themselves to fighting insurgents. But such a wish is not sufficient and, to some extent at least, both the governments in Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok have been ignoring the problem, possibly intentionally. It could have been considered too sensitive a subject to be raised for discussion at a high level.

Whatever the view of the Malaysian Government may be, it is also quite true that some Malaysian opposition Muslim parties have been aiding the separatists, although such aid is not considered much. And if this situation is taken along with communist insurgents crossing the border from one country to another according [to] which force is exercising pressure, the situation becomes very confused.

Has has a very serious and a well-thought-out point to make--the charter of the joint forces command should be altered. His point is that the Thai-Malaysian joint forces should not confine themselves to fighting the insurgents but should be prepared to, and able to, take action against all those who are against the government in Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur.

Han sees this problem as a military officer with first-hand experience of the problems in his area of command. Possibly Han does see the numerous political overtones in what he proposes and if so he does not reveal them. Nor can anybody analyze all the implications. However, one point stands out very clear. Malaysia is a Muslim country and [the] government cannot be on record as trying to suppress the aspirations of Thai Muslims, however wrong those aspirations may be.

It will be highly improper for the Thai Government to ask for a public clarification of the Malaysian Government's stand on this issue. The best, we believe, that Thailand can do is explain the matter to Kuala Lumpur and obtain its tacit consent to prevent any help reaching the separatists. Actually, this is being done, not only with Malaysia but a military delegation will soon be going to the Middle East in order to explain Thailand's policy toward the Muslims here. Han's clear enunciation of the problem may step on many toes but when politics becomes a prime factor, there are only areas of grey.

CSO: 4200/315

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON CHIANG MAI HIJACKING

BK180850 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0800 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Radio Thailand's correspondent in Chiang Mai Province has further reported on the hijacking of a Thai Airways plane by three hijackers at noon today. According to the report, at 1445 Chiang Mai Governor Chaiya Phunsiriwong sent the following urgent message to the Interior Ministry:

A Thai Airways plane, No 170, Short 330, flying on the route of Phitsanulok, Phrae, Lampang and Chiang Mai, was hijacked by three men who threatened the captain with weapons while the plane was flying between Lampang and Chiang Mai. The hijackers said they were Kampuchean by nationality and they wanted to go to Chiang Rai. They have shotguns, hand grenades and knives. They indicated to the captain that they want to go to Chiang Rai, but the crew told them that they must stop in Chiang Mai first for refueling.

When the plane landed in Chiang Mai airport, two plane captains, two air hostesses and one female passenger jumped from the plane. The passenger, who it was learned afterwards, is an instructor at Chiang Mai University, fell down as a gunshot was heard. She was later taken by an ambulance to a hospital.

While the plane was on the ground at the Chiang Mai airport, the hijackers demanded that the plane captains be sent on board along with three parachutes. They proposed to parachute from the plane during the flight to Chiang Rai.

According to the plane captains, the three hijackers do not speak Thai well, but they seem to have a good knowledge of the aircraft. Authorities have sent mediators to negotiate with the hijackers, asking them to release children and female passengers on the plane and not to harm anyone on the plane.

CSO: 4207/60

CHIANG MAI GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON HIJACKING

BK190258 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Interview with Chiang Mai Governor Chaiya Phunsiriwong by newsmen in Chiang Mai on 18 January--recorded]

[Text] [Chaiya] The latest information is that there is a trend that they [the hijackers] are going to Mae Rim District.

[Question] What kind of arms do they have?

[Answer] The authorities are unable to confirm what they have. However, it is certain they have a smooth-skin hand grenade, a hand grenade with a carrying handle.

[Question] Hand grenades with carrying handle are Chinese-made.

[Answer] It might be something else, not a grenade. They also have what appeared to be three sticks of dynamite bound together and a string.

[Question] Did the passengers see these weapons?

[Answer] Yes, certainly.

[Question] When did they start to hijack the plane?

[Answer] As the plane was preparing to land at Chiang Mai airport, they said they wanted it to continue flying.

[Question] Did they tell this to the air hostesses?

[Answer] Yes, to the air hostesses.

[Question] How many hijackers were there?

[Answer] Three.

[Question] Did they tell the hostesses to inform the pilot?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] At first they asked for another, similar aircraft but later they changed to a pickup truck, why? Was it because they did not trust the authorities?

[Answer] They changed their mind often.

[Question] How did the passengers react?

[Answer] Good for that kind of situation, no one became hysterical and they kept control of themselves.

[Question] Are the hijackers of the type that want to make headlines?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Do you think they have political motives or are they motivated by money?

[Answer] It is difficult to say. It appears that they are unhappy with something.

[Question] Are they Thai nationals?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Are any of them government employees?

[Answer] I think one of them is a government employee.

CSO: 4207/60

TRADE DEFICIT DOWN 40 PERCENT FROM 1981

BK310708 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 31 Dec 82 pp 19, 21

[Text] Thailand's exports in 1982 were worth about 158,600 million baht and imports were worth about 198,000 million baht. This amounts to a deficit of less than 40,000 million baht and represents a decrease of 40 percent from last year's deficit.

According to the business economics department's preliminary statistics, the export value is short of the 173,000 million baht target because prices in the world market dropped for major exports such as rice, rubber, sugar and minerals.

Furthermore, Thai exports are hindered by protectionist measures of developed countries which are adversely affecting the farmers' income and the country's economic development, the department said.

The Commerce Ministry has done its best to adjust and eliminate obstacles in order to boost exports in order to lessen the trade gap.

The consumer price index this year increased by about 5.4 percent in Bangkok metropolis and is estimated at less than 6 percent growth for the country.

The international trade situation next year will still face the same problem of low world prices for agricultural and industrial products with improvements expected in the latter part of the year.

The business economics department forecast that 1983 exports will total between 167,000 million and 180,000 million baht with the government's assistance to exporters and industries by introducing temporary measures to help reduce the cost of production and export during the time of depressed world economy.

Imports next year are expected to be similar to this year's total of around 198,000 million baht as the import of petroleum products will decrease with the use of domestic oil production from Lan-Krabu in Kamphaeng Phet.

The consumer price index increase next year will be about the same as this year's providing there are no price increases of petroleum products, utilities and bus fares.

BUNCHU REFUTES OFFICIAL VIEWS ON ECONOMY

BK050225 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Contradicting official claims, former Finance Minister and ex-bank President Bunchu Rotchanasathian yesterday declared that the country's economy "is in real trouble."

In an exclusive interview with the BANGKOK POST, Bunchu, a deputy leader of the Social Action Party, one of the coalition partners, rejected bureaucrats' claims that an improved trade deficit, a better balance of payments and a lower inflation rate meant brighter economic prospects.

Hidden behind the government's statistics, he said, are the following:

--Record national debts. He said that the debts incurred by the private sector had reached "almost the legal limit, which is ten percent of the spending budget." Besides, the debts of state enterprises like the Petroleum Authority of Thailand had attained considerable proportions.

--"Paying for the lower inflation rate are the farmers who have to sell their rice, sugarcane and other products at lower prices."

--"The situation of financial institutions is liquid, investments have shrunk, resulting in less borrowing, there is less importing of capital equipment for industry. These are the real conditions bringing about a lower trade deficit and a reduced balance of payments."

Mr Bunchu, who has also held the post of deputy prime minister and was known as the "economic czar" of the Prem I cabinet, and who was formerly president of the Bangkok Bank, the nation's largest bank, explained that he was speaking frankly because "from my knowledge of him, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon wants the truth, an honest evaluation."

Gen Prem, he said, "really wants to help the farmers and improve the economy of the country but he is not getting the facts."

Mr Bunchu said that while the budget provided for an already record deficit of 21,000 million baht, government borrowing had "actually amounted to 39,826 million baht."

This, he added, does not take in debts of state enterprises.

Pressing economic problems, according to Mr Bunchu, include rising unemployment and continuing underemployment.

"Those under 15, making up 45 percent of the population, will grow up, and there must be work for them. If there is no plan to absorb them, there will be social and political trouble," he said.

"There will be no equitable distribution of income and no closing of the rich-poor gap, with the middle-income group being the worst sufferers, if nothing is done about major adjustments," he said.

Major adjustments will have to be made this year, particularly by the government which comes into power after the general elections scheduled for June, he added.

Something has to be done to ensure that the benefits from such resources as natural gas and oil sift down to the lower middle class, Mr Bunchu said, to ensure fairer income distribution and social justice.

He said economic conditions were partly to blame for the current crime rate.

Regarding the Siam City Bank, Mr Bunchu said that he intended to remain an adviser to the bank and would not get directly involved. He said he has dedicated himself to proving that responsible civilians can contribute to good government.

CSO: 4200/314

MEASURES TO FIGHT COMMUNIST INFILTRATION ADOPTED

BK210432 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] High-ranking officials of the Internal Peace Keeping Command [IPKC] yesterday approved a package of anti-communist measures, including the setting up of a crisis management centre, to combat the threat of communist infiltration in suburban areas.

The command's first meeting which was held at the Supreme Command headquarters was chaired by Supreme Commander Gen Saivut Koetphon and attended by senior military, police and civilian officials.

The meeting agreed that a crisis management centre should be established to rapidly handle any emergency posed by the communists in the urban centres.

The meeting also called for an improvement in the efficiency of the IPKC at all levels including the Bangkok Peace Keeping Directorate headed by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and the Civilian Peace Keeping and Police Peace Keeping Directorates.

The IPKC officials believe that the real threats to the country's stability in the next 12 months will be created by groups of influential people who are driven by political and economic motives, communist insurgents and terrorists in the south.

They said that the communists would prove to be a greater threat to national security in the six-month period following next April's general election.

The meeting agreed that the communists are undergoing strategic and tactical changes as a result of their political defeat by the government and will seize every opportunity to exploit conflicts within political parties and other interest groups.

The IPKC officials believe that the communists will concentrate on subversive activities in urban areas rather than in rural ones.

"These ill-intentioned groups of terrorists will prey on weaknesses during the transitional period of changes in the government and parliament. They

will do anything ranging from creating confusion and challenging the authority of the government to promoting violent terrorist activities and instigating riots among people after which they will step in to overthrow the government," the meeting said.

It stressed that "it is very important that the organ of the government in maintaining internal peace and order must be geared in its operations for maximum efficiency to curb these threats now before they spread out of control."

The IPKC officials claimed that although the Bangkok peace keeping force would be able to contain subversive activities in the first six months of next year, the communists would step up their activities.

"If they gain some ground, they may very well draw support from international terrorist organisations to widen their activities," the meeting concluded.

The IPKC officials agreed that all the main peace-keeping directorates will be jointly responsible for four stages of action: Firstly, planning, preparing for action, training and intelligence gathering; secondly, the execution of preventive plans; thirdly, the crackdown; and fourthly, the rehabilitation period after the crisis.

The Internal Security Act and related laws will be the base for government officials to exercise their powers in performing their duties which will range from leniency, including compromise, to the hardest form of action which is a crackdown by force.

The meeting called on the IPKC to support the government and parliament chosen after April's election. The IPKC will also ask the cabinet to appoint appropriate ministers to act as its advisers.

The next IPKC meeting is expected to be held next Friday.

CSO: 4200/314

BRIEFS

SPECULATION ON ATHIT DISMISSED--Two top aides of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday dismissed speculation that Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will be Thailand's next prime minister. Dr. Wathanyu Na Thalang, chairman of the prime minister's advisory board, and Lt Gen Chantharakhupt Sirisut, the premier's secretary-general, said that Gen Athit could not become premier because under the constitution the prime minister cannot be selected from full time government officials. However, in response to government house reporters' questions, Dr. Wathanyu said that the choice of who leads the next government depends on Parliament. Refuting speculation that Gen Athit would replace Gen Prem, Lt-Gen Chantharakhupt said it was the army commander-in-chief who had supported the premier in his efforts to lead the government. He added that the commander has been helping Gen Prem with several items of government business. [Text] [BK040330 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jan 83 p 1]

JAPANESE GRANT--Thailand will receive Japanese assistance in the form of an electronic computer and related software to assist in the country's poverty eradication program. The grant, valued at 470 million yen, was signed by the Japanese ambassador to Thailand and the director general of the Technical and Economic Cooperation Department. The main computer will be installed in the Computer Center, Information Processing Institute, in Thammasat University, and terminals will be installed in related agencies. The system, to be constructed under the supervision of the National Economic and Social Development Board, will give detail on the state of poverty in each rural area and help coordinate and evaluate projects of related government agencies. [BK311403 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Dec 82]

DOCTORS ADVISE KING LIMIT DUTIES--From 23 November 1982 to 11 January 1983 the condition of his majesty the king's health was considered good and he was able to exercise daily. There were occasional instances, of short duration, of an abnormal heartbeat. The king continued to take medicines prescribed by the panel of doctors who also advised that his official duties be limited. [11 January bulletin of the Thai Royal Household on his majesty the king's health] [Text] [BK120420 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 11 Jan 83]

SRV-PRK TROOPS' BORDER SKIRMISH--In connection with the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces' offensive against the Khmer Serei troops loyal to Pol Pot near the Thai border at Chanthaburi, which began 12 January and which resulted in the violation of the Thai border and a clash with Thai marines, border patrol policemen and ranger volunteers at Ban Nong Kok, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, the Radio Thailand correspondent in Chanthaburi reported that a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldier was captured and five bodies were seized yesterday. This morning Naval Captain Sawat Ratsami, chief of intelligence of the 13th Combined Civilian, Police and Military Unit, reported to newsmen that the captured soldier was a Vietnamese private second class from north Vietnam. He is undergoing interrogation. The authorities have taken pictures of the five killed Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers. From 0900-1100 today Thai officials clashed with the intruding Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers at Ban Nong Kok, Chanthaburi Province. The clash resulted in no casualties to Thai officials; casualties to the intruders were unknown. At about noon today a wounded Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldier was captured about 500 meters from the border. He was carrying a gas mask. [Text] [BK131456 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 13 Jan 83]

CSO: 4200/314

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY OFFICER DETAILS TASKS OF 7TH REGION FORCES

BK201540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Radio feature: "Units Which Have Made Fine Efforts in the Big Campaign To Develop the Fine Character and Increase the Fighting Strength of the People's Armed Forces" presenting article by Maj Gen (Tran Dinh Cuu), "7th Military Region Deputy Commanding Officer and Director of the 7th Military Region Political Department"]

[Text] Over the past 4 years, bringing into play the fine character and tradition of the army and overcoming all hardships and sacrifices, the armed forces in the 7th Military Region have fought to defend the fatherland and to fulfill their international obligation. Not a few outstanding cadres and combatants have fallen in the fight to firmly defend the fatherland's southwestern border, to protect our people's peaceful life, and to safeguard the building of socialism in the military region. Upholding the spirit of internationalism, tens of thousands of cadres and combatants have zealously departed to assist the Kampuchean people in their hardest, most difficult and most complex times. Many of them have readily sacrificed themselves for the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause as if they had for their own fatherland's revolutionary cause. For this reason, the solidarity between the two fraternal countries has become closer and closer, thus contributing to constantly strengthening the revolutionary position of the three Indochinese countries.

Along with fighting in defense of the border and fulfilling their international obligation, the 7th Military Region Armed Forces, together with the various localities, have closely coordinated with the Public Security Forces to satisfactorily maintain political security and public order and safety in the military region. They have promptly halted and smashed enemy schemes and activities, especially during important times and in important areas. In so doing, they have made an initial contribution to defeating the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage, thereby enabling the rear area of the military region to constantly strengthen its defense and bring its basic potentials and strengths into play in national construction and national defense.

To fulfill its tasks, the 7th Military Region has strengthened its resolve and has taken many active and urgent measures to build its forces to simultaneously meet the immediate demand and serve long-term development. While carrying out combat duty, the military region has had to form many new units, including infantry and other branches, and set up new command and support organs within a very short period of time. Together with the various party

committee echelons and localities, the military region has resolved many difficulties to meet the quantity and quality targets as required by the upper echelons.

After 4 years of effort, the armed forces in the military region are currently being organized and built according to set plans. The quality of both the main forces and local forces and of both the standing forces and reserve forces is being further improved. Organizational work and staffing are being carried out according to plan, as is the deployment of forces.

To improve the quality of its armed forces, the military region and all echelons have concentrated on enhancing the standards and capabilities of the contingent of cadres. In the general development of the region, the contingent of cadres has been trained and tried in many respects and has steadily grown. Many comrades have displayed great zeal and courage in combat and eagerness and enthusiasm in the performance of daily duties, resolutely overcoming difficulties and hardships to fulfill their tasks.

At a time when the families of many cadres still face numerous difficulties in daily life in the rear, the majority of cadres, especially the key middle- and high-ranking cadres, have shown calmness and firmness and have expressed unity of views with and confidence in the party's line and stand.

The standards of cadres have been constantly improving through training at various schools and especially through stepped-up on-the-job training and through the study of appropriate subject matters. Tens of thousands of cadres in the military region have been trained at the various schools of the Defense Ministry and of the military region itself, or have undergone short-term on-the-job training courses, have attended exercises and political classes, and have participated in conferences held to review experiences. On this basis, the military region has completed the formulation of the cadre plan for the 1981-85 period, thereby insuring that its armed forces will be constantly strengthened.

[BK201546] In addition to its contingent of regular officers, the military region has closely coordinated with other units, localities and schools to train and build up a contingent of reserve officers of good quality. In carrying out their task of building up their forces, over the past 4 years, various localities in the military region have made many efforts to train their militia and self-defense forces according to established programs. With the quality of their activities gradually improved, these forces have become the key forces in their localities and have contributed to the maintenance of political security and public order and safety, especially in the key areas, the urban centers and the industrial zones. In many localities such as Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh Province, and Thong Nhat District in Dong Nai Province, the militia and self-defense forces have operated fairly well.

On their part, the self-defense forces in various enterprises have made great strides, insuring the fulfillment of both the quality and quantity requirements. These forces in such enterprises as the Dong Nam Spinning Mill, the Phong Phu Textile Factory and the Binh Minh Textile Factory No 8 in Ho Chi

Minh City, and the Cau Voi Textile Factory in Long An Province, have contributed to satisfactorily safeguarding production work.

Over the past 4 years, under the leadership of the party committee echelons and the local administration, various localities have also satisfactorily carried out local military tasks. Most prominent has been their work in calling up youths for induction, which is gradually becoming a regular practice and which is being carried out according to the law. The quality of this work is also constantly improving.

Over the past 4 years, while having to fight and to stand combat ready, the armed forces units of the military region have had to urgently build up their forces and to train according to the requirements of the new situation and tasks. In various inspections and exercises, the infantry and other units have got satisfactory marks, some have even been rated good.

Thanks to the concentrated leadership and numerous measures taken by the military region and various units, progress has been constantly made in the maintenance and use of weapons and technical means. Though there still are many difficulties, various units, bringing into play the spirit of self-reliance, have built warehouses and shelters for artillery pieces, have consolidated storage facilities, and have expanded workshops and repair stations. They have insured a high rate of serviceability of their equipment, have carried out many innovations in maintenance and repair work, thereby satisfactorily meeting the demands of combat and combat readiness. The military region's artillery maintenance unit, which won first prize in the all-army ground artillery technical contest, is a symbol of these efforts and this progress.

In recent years, in building up its forces the 7th Military Region has paid great attention to the task of building basic units, especially the building and development of the contingent of party members and the building of pure and strong basic party organizations. The issuance of party membership cards over the past 2 years has helped further improve the quality of party members and the capability to lead and to fulfill tasks of basic party organizations. Over the past 4 years, the military region has admitted into the party more than 10,000 outstanding members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. This was a progress the military region has made under the conditions of many changes in staffing and in the organization of its forces.

Another heartening step forward of our military region's armed forces has been the fact that from the region down to the various units, from the specialized branches to all cadres and combatants, everyone has made arduous efforts to improve the material and spiritual life of soldiers. Generally speaking, the living conditions of the region's armed forces have been constantly and markedly improved. Food supplies and health service for the armed forces are insured despite the fact that the country as a whole is still being faced with many difficulties.

Various echelons, units and specialized organs of the military region have made many active contributions to the spiritual life of the armed forces. Although our troops still have to face untold hardships and sacrifices in

daily life and combat, the optimism of our cadres and combatants has been translated into a strength in work and fighting. Scores of amateur entertainment teams have been set up to give every effective support to the political work. Many of such teams have exerted a positive impact both inside and outside the armed forces and both inside the country and in fraternal Kampuchea. The healthy cultural life of the armed forces in the region has been firmly maintained and has made many positive contributions to the struggle against the vestiges of reactionary and decadent culture in various localities in the military region, especially in Ho Chi Minh City.

[BK201644] Another, more obvious sign of progress achieved over the past 4 years was that the military region has promoted ever more satisfactorily international solidarity and people-army unit. It is especially noted that due to increasingly consolidated international solidarity, the armed forces of the military region have been able to satisfactorily fulfill their international duties and have left in the friendly country beautiful and heartfelt impressions.

The 317th Group came to the Kampuchea people's rescue when the latter were in their misfortunes. The 14th Battalion stationed in Region B, cooperated with the Kampuchean people in rebuilding a new life for each family and each small hamlet, and saved every piece of paper for the Kampuchean children. These have created a good image which will never fade out in the hearts of the two fraternal peoples and have reflected the obligations and the strength of the international solidarity.

Generally speaking, after 4 years of carrying out the great emulation movement, despite their heavy and complex duties and the many difficulties facing them in many respects, the armed forces of the 7th Military Region have satisfactorily fulfilled their assigned duties and have scored many good achievements in all fields. Thanks to its constant efforts, in 1982, the 7th Military Region scored some new progress. The armed forces of the military region have further matured. At certain times, in certain localities and in some fields of activities, the military region has been able to whip up an emulation movement with the enthusiastic participation of a large number of people.

However, we realize that we still have many weaknesses and deficiencies which have adversely affected the work performance of the military region's armed forces. In the period ahead, our military region will strive to make various echelons and units better aware of the targets of the emulation movement to further improve their sense of responsibility. Once they are fully aware of the targets of the emulation movement, they will rely on the specific political tasks of their respective echelons and units to satisfactorily carry out the emulation movement.

We will strive to organize the implementation of the emulation movement in a concrete manner among every member, from the commander to his staff organ and from the higher echelon down to the lower echelon, with the emphasis placed on implementation work at the grassroots-level units.

In the past few years as well as at present, the grassroots level has continued to display weaknesses. Many policies and measures have been left in the lurch when they reached the grassroots level. This is because the organization of implementation at the grassroots level remains weak and, in certain cases, very weak. As the emulation movement is intended for the masses, it should be organized from the lower level upward if a strength of self-consciousness is to be brought into play. Therefore, in the future, the emulation movement must be organized in a more concrete manner at the grassroots-level units. The emulation movement at the grassroots level must have specific targets and time limits and must not be carried out at will.

Many units have just been commended and awarded, not for their good leadership, but for having built many steadfast grassroots-level units, whipped up a tremendous emulation movement and scored many good achievements. These must be considered as the targets for as well as experience in carrying out the emulation movement.

We also need to concentrate on stepping up the building and multiplication of emulation models. It is necessary to unhesitatingly discover and build up emulation models even if such emulation models are not completely perfect. If any unit is found to have certain positive elements, the unit commander must quickly provide necessary leadership for the building of these elements into emulation models.

In order to create a combined strength in the military region, we will closely combine the emulation movement among our military region's armed forces with the general emulation movement among the people in various localities and will strive to build the military region ever more strongly so that it can contribute to national defense and can carry out its international obligations. To achieve this aim, we will closely coordinate all activities in the localities concerned and will combine the determined-to-win emulation movement among the armed forces with the local emulation movement for socialist construction. Only by so doing can we create a combined strength for the area under the military region's responsibility.

CSO: 4209/186

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI COMMENTATOR ON TET CEASE-FIRE OFFER

BK191149 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Commentary by station commentator (Nguyen Quy): "Our Good Will"]

[Text] We have just notified the Chinese side that on 5 February 1983 we would release 35 Chinese who had illegally introduced into our territorial waters and were captured on 3-4 March 1982 so that these people could return home and reunite and enjoy the lunar new year with their families. In its 17 January note our Foreign Ministry proposed to the Chinese side that both sides would not carry out any armed operation nor other hostile activities and would not open fire on each other in the border areas of the two countries within 15 days--before, during and after the lunar new year of the pig so that the peoples of the two countries could welcome Tet and enjoy spring peacefully. All these actions on our part have clearly reflected our good will and have manifested specifically our friendship with the Chinese people.

This is not the first time that we have expressed our good will and friendship. On the previous Tet occasions and most recently, on the occasions of Vietnam's 2 September National Day and China's 1 October National Day, we took the initiative to propose to the Chinese side that both sides would not conduct any hostile activities against the order to secure peace in the border areas of the two countries so that the peoples of both sides could entertain themselves freely without any fear.

All our proposals reflect an unswerving stand. Our armed forces in the northern border provinces have actually observed all the stipulations of our government and National Defense Ministry. They did not conduct any hostile activities against the Chinese side.

We sincerely wish that the Chinese side would adopt the same attitude and take similar action and all possible measures to create a peaceful atmosphere in the border areas which would benefit the peoples of both countries.

In forwarding this proposal, we also sincerely wish that the Chinese side would give a positive reply, especially in the assurance of security for the return of 35 Chinese on 5 February 1983 at the Friendship gate. Then, if the Chinese side agrees to Vietnam's proposal, an order would be announced to suspend all armed and hostile activities within a definite period, prior to 5 February 1983.

If the above proposal can be carried out, the situation in the border area of the two countries will certainly improve a step further, creating a favorable atmosphere in which to resolve the problems and the relations between the two countries. This will also respond to the legitimate aspirations of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and all peace-loving people in the world.

CSO: 4209/186

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

BK221356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] The Hanoi public security force held a conference from 19-20 January to review a motivation drive to build a clean and steadfast public security force and to step up the mass emulation movement to safeguard the fatherland's security in the new situation.

Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau, vice chairman of the council of ministers and minister of the interior, attended and addressed the conference.

The comrade discussed the tasks of the Hanoi public security force and emphasized: the political bureau recently adopted a resolution on tasks for the capital in which it affirmed the important position of the capital as a political, cultural, scientific and technical center and also as a large economic center. This position requires Hanoi to serve as a symbol for the socialist regime in our country, to set good examples for other localities to follow and to be strong enough to serve as a support for the national revolution.

Comrade Pham Hung urged the Hanoi public security force to continue to foster its political qualities and revolutionary ethics; to strive to study various policies and resolutions; to remain absolutely loyal to the party, the fatherland and the people; to maintain close relations with the masses; to respect the laboring people's collective mastery; to protect political security; and to maintain social order and safety. On the other hand, the public security force must study and strengthen itself to improve its professional knowledge, must ensure that its subordinate units have high combat effectiveness and a keen work attitude and must resolve to do away with bureaucracy and red tape.

It is also necessary for Hanoi to continue to build public security forces at various precincts, districts and wards, ensuring that they remain united in moving toward fulfilling their assigned missions.

CSO: 4200/323

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER DEFENSE COMMAND DISCUSSES 1983 TASKS

BK211506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] The border defense command recently held a conference to discuss its 1983 border defense tasks. Attending the conference were commanders of regional border defense departments and heads of provincial border defense force throughout the country and heads of various departments, schools, offices, branches and units affiliated to the border defense command.

In 1982 cadres of various echelons were trained in military campaign and tactics. They also participated in various training programs conducted by military regions and local armed forces. As a result, their military knowledge has been enhanced. Various border defense units have scrupulously carried out military training plans, positively trained in leadership skills, consistently improved combat plans, and strengthened their tasks in patrolling and guarding the border and coastal areas.

Along the northern frontier various units have firmly strengthened fortifications and battlegrounds, scrupulously implemented various combat-readiness systems and arrested and annihilated many groups of scouts and commandos who intruded into our territory for sabotage activities.

Various units at the southwest border areas and in the central highlands have maintained security in their areas independently or by coordinating with other forces.

Last year the border defense force organized more than 150 courses on military training and on border defense tasks. The 9th military region took the lead in this task, organizing 45 courses. In training new combatants, the command fulfilled 100 percent of its training requirement with 68 percent of the trainees were satisfactorily trained. Some 88 percent of the students of the border defense corp command's 19th battalion graduated with fine and good records.

The conference also pointed out the 1983 tasks of the border defense force which include efforts to consolidate its strength in all domains, to perfect its organization, strengthen its force in accordance with its function and duty, and to act as a core force to firmly defend and maintain security at the fatherland's border and coastal areas. It must also coordinate with friendly units to build up the Vietnamese-Lao and Vietnamese-Kampuchean borders of solidarity and friendship and to carry out international obligations to help our friends in their border defense tasks.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES JURIDICAL SECTOR CONFERENCE

BK140302 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Jan 83

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 13 January]

[Text] Today NHAN DAN carries on its frontpage the speech by Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, delivered at a recent nationwide conference of the juridical sector.

After reviewing the current situation of law enforcement and stressing the need to strengthen socialist law, Comrade Pham Hung said: The struggle between us and the enemy, the struggle against negativism and the struggle between the two paths--struggles which we must carry out--are very difficult, complex and fierce. These struggles will continue in the future.

In view of this, the juridical sector, as well as other sectors in the internal affairs bloc [khoois nooij chinh], must be clearly conscious of revolutionary duties, hold firm to proletarian dictatorship, strengthen socialist law in the management of the economy and society and accelerate the struggle against acts of sabotage by the enemy in the economic, national defense and security domains. Meanwhile, it must step up the struggle against negativism, severely punish spies, reconnaissance agents and other kinds of lackeys of the enemy. It must resolutely repress speculators, smugglers, hooligans, ruffians, stealers of the socialist property and other criminals.

Fulfillment of these tasks will enable us to insure political security, maintain social order and discipline and actively contribute to successfully carrying out economic and social tasks, stabilizing production and the people's livelihood, defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, achieving combat readiness and winning victories in fighting the enemy and defending the fatherland.

CSO: 4209/186

CRIMINALS COMPARED TO POISONOUS MUSHROOMS

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 14 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

/Article by reporter: "Poisonous Mushrooms"

/Text/ Spend a little time wandering about the streets or sitting in a few of the well-known restaurants and coffee shops and surely you will encounter individuals whose deportment, behavior and manner of speech strangely resemble each other. They eat, drink and slurp in a noisy fashion, complexions bright red because they are full and satisfied. Jellied vermicelli, shrimp and eel specialities, broiled minced fish, imported liquors, filtered 333 cigarettes, etc.; there is nothing in which they do not partake. They flash their money--my goodness! rolls of money! A 100 or 150 dong feast to them is a common occurrence--nothing compared to the amount of money that they have! If you then take the trouble to peddle your bicycle after their "coupes," "Hondas" and "motorized bikes" which they park close together on the sidewalk, you will notice other "interesting" things about them. Their homes are newly reconstructed buildings with additional floors, three or four spacious rooms and refined construction features. A television set, refrigerator, sewing machine, tape deck, etc. are squeezed in with a cupboard and ebony bed. They have abandoned the usual forms of addressing one another and call each other aunt and uncle. They paint their toe nails and finger nails red, use blue eye shadow and wear false eyelashes. They unrestrainedly burn incense and pray on the 1st and the 15th. However, only when one observes the "longing" look on their face when they hear the unbearingly mincing sounds of an old Saigon reformed drama can one fully understand their prosperity and competition. Where do they get the money which they spend like water to build houses, acquire property and live an extravagant, unrestrained and vulgar life? To make this clear, let us now stop off at a few places where these people work.

The Long-Distance Group

Contrary to the general rule, an airplane flying up from Tan Son Nhat, instead of landing at the Noi Bay Airport, is shifted to a landing at the Da Phuc Airport. While the airplane is on the ground and offloading cargo, a group of customs officials arrive for a surprise inspection. Precisely like an exposure made by the masses, included in the cargo is a bale of 1,500 meters of satin and other types of cloth now in demand in Hanoi. The owner of this consignment is H. but she is not present on the airplane! Air shipments are accompanied so why is this? Actually, H. had "hooked up" with a few corrupt employees of the airport to have her shipment placed on the airplane at the last minute. When the plane landed at Hanoi, the bale of goods was picked up by these employees and taken to a delivery point, thereby evading the

inspecting eyes of the control stations. On the following day, H., disregarding the fact that no one had traveled on the airplane, went to Hanoi and the delivery point. From Hanoi, H. also traded goods to the south, including valuable items and those following the old way. On one trip, she would make tens of thousands of dong as like as not.

Trading through the airlines, does the "long-distance group" also trade by railroad, water transportation and even the post and telegraph communications? You bet. A "telephone owl" requests an acquaintance in the post and telegraph office to call or send an urgent telegram in the morning and in the afternoon or evening, it arrives at its destination, allowing the "groups" in the southern and northern parts of the country to rapidly inform each other of prices and market understanding. "How are you, Thun (elastic fabric)? I wish you would come down!" and so on. On the following day, the fabric groups in Tong Hop, Hang Dao, Hang Ngang and Hang Ma frantically search for elastic fabric at the counters selling high priced state-store fabrics. Here, they have "hooked up" with fabric sellers. Thus, the elastic fabric is kept under the counter and in the afternoon when no customers are present, the group "promptly appears" and quickly receives hundreds of meters of elastic fabric from the state-store clerks. Their profits are agreed upon and paid at home so no one can discover them in the act! With a fairly large amount of elastic fabric on hand which was delivered by the "fabric groups," the "long-distance group" uses it to tie, wrap and stuff packages for delivery through the post and telegraph system. Thus, the inexpensive communications and liaison and transportation means of the state have been turned into efficient tools by the "long-distance" group for their trading business. Note that each "long-distance group" usually has ten addresses for sending goods. During one month, goods are sent to five addresses and during the following month to five different addresses in an alternating manner. Each package contains a 100 meters of fabric for a total of 1,000 meters for the month. Elastic fabric in the north is 180 dong per double-layer meter at the state store but in the south at times reaches 220 dong per double-layer meter for a 40 dong per meter profit. Subtracting the expenses for transmitting information and the goods, one job by the group results in an easy tens of thousands of dong profit.

Dealers in Gold, Diamonds and Precious Stones

When attaining this level of the trade, they are the rebellious old foxes. Differing from the group which only waves the flag of competition and purchasing, this group cloaks itself in a wrapping of experience and rationality. Only when their hidden precious items and newly imported obscene books and newspapers are discovered can their extravagant, lavish and degenerate lives be measured.

Operating as an organization, they have leaders, lackeys operating in a satellite fashion and individuals transporting, concealing and distributing the goods. Therefore, they have a widespread communications network in all the large cities. When the gold in Ho Chi Minh City is priced, they immediately inform each other by telephone, telegram and even by "non-stop" aircraft. The gold is gathered by many methods. They conceal gold on their accompanying children, folding Kim Thanh gold leaves and concealing them in their sabot sandals. In this manner, gold flows from south to north and from north to south. Gold follows vehicle drivers across borders to foreign countries. Gold begets gold and this group has made huge profits, up to tens of thousands and millions of dong.

Ten years ago, a man was arrested for speculating in and smuggling western drugs. An investigation of his home found ten cassette radios and so much decomposing money in the corner of an oven that it could be counted but had to be weighed. Coming out of prison, he continued to trade and this time in gold! When he fell into the net of the law this time, he was twice as rich as before. Besides gold, jade and diamonds, he had in his home antiques worth millions of dong! With a firm grasp of the law, they trade in gold but rarely keep it at home but exchange it for antiques because the state does not forbid keeping them in the home. For profit, they not only trade and sell within the country but also make contact with a number of embassy employees and overseas Vietnamese visiting the Fatherland. The gold has been "bled dry" and the diamonds, precious stones and valuable antiques of the state have leaked out to foreign countries at their hands.

Counterfeit Goods "Exhibit"

A woman sits and sobs because the dozens of pairs of batteries which she bought for her family in Nghe Tinh to operate a radio all turned out to be counterfeit. "At 20 dong per pair, that is hundreds of dong saved for a vacation totally lost." At the municipal management committee, everyone was concerned for her and a great many others had purchased the fraudulent goods. A purchaser of counterfeit tires had a blowout a few days later. Fraudulent wine turned out to be flat and a buyer of beer lost a good deal of money because the beer was both bitter and tasteless.

From where do these counterfeit goods come? Let us stop in at a location manufacturing counterfeit western medicines and observe their methods of work.

With a simple hand stamping machine, a number of vials of the type used to contain 500 capsules of tetracycline and a prepared label; and a number of simple materials such as sweet rice flour for adhesion, wheat flour as a base, triple processed powder for taste, ginger powder for a golden color and alum to eliminate adhesion during the stamping--T. on Cao Ba Quat Street manufactured counterfeit tetracycline capsules like the genuine article. Each time she turned the handle, the press produced several counterfeit capsules with the familiar letters "TX." She stamped out tens of thousands of counterfeit capsules at 500 per bottle, sealed them with wax and delivered them to the distribution location. A .25 gram capsule of tetracycline sells on the market for 2. to 3 dong. See what a huge profit she made!

Like T., the producers of counterfeit goods usually choose items not supplied in sufficient quantities by the state such as western drugs, bottled beer during the summer etc., items which are easy and inexpensive to produce and easy to distribute at a high price to enrich the groups on Hang Buom and Hang Ngang. They even connive with state-store employees to exchange counterfeit goods for real items to sell at a profit.

For gain, the producers of counterfeit goods have without conscience at all placed extremely dangerous items on the market. They disturb the market, mix up true and counterfeit items, harm the health of the people and "squeeze the pocketbooks" of the laborer without remorse.

A Few Things To Consider

Above are only a few of the common methods of the undesirables. Resembling poisonous mushrooms, new groups sprouted by speculation, smuggling, swindling, pilferage and extraction of state goods have become leeches on society. While everyone still has

many difficulties in life, is subsisting simply and measuring each dong in expenditure, this group lives in an extravagant, lavish and decadent manner. In order to live this degenerate life, they swarm about and chisel at every fissure of the state. Their operating methods are constantly interconnected with the bribery of state cadres and employees. This degeneration in quality has led to crime--participating in corruption, theft of property and falsifying goods as well as providing means of travel, papers and cover for the group in their illegal activities.

Wherever the poisonous mushrooms spread, they sow harmful disease. They must be eliminated in order to clean up society--a great many of their plots have been revealed by the masses, brought into the light and had their horrible and harmful effects limited. Like a horse remembering an old trail, they will never easily abandon their illegal methods if the law does not punish them severely or the masses underestimate them or are indifferent and lose vigilance.

Mass public opinion which strongly condemns this undesirable group is a marvelously sharp weapon. In conjunction with the strength of the government, this weapon has and will assist in destroying the parasites, denying them an existence in our life.

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CSO: 4209/178

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BORDER DEFENSE COMMAND MEETING--The border defense command recently held a meeting to review the implementation of the campaign to develop the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the armed forces over the past 4 years and the determined-to-win movement in 1982 and to set forth tasks for this year. Over the past years, under the direct leadership and supervision of the military commission of the party Central Committee, border defense units have satisfactorily performed the assigned political tasks, such as serving as advisers to the Ministry of National Defense concerning border defense work and guiding and organizing the performance of combat and other tasks. Along with the results obtained, border defense units have drawn upon experiences necessary for them to continue the campaign and accelerate the determined-to-win movement in 1983. One of these experiences is that since its promotion, the campaign has been carried out from the higher-level organs to the lower-level units in the right direction and in an adequate manner. [Text] [BK250631 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jan 83]

FULRO FORCES 'DISINTEGRATED'--The Lam Dong Provincial People's Armed Forces recently reviewed their 1982 determined-to-win emulation movement. During the last year, the provincial people's armed forces have disintegrated a big chunk of the Fulro forces in the province and captured or called for the surrender of 260 Fulro men. Militia units in many wards and villages, especially in the tribal villages of (Loan), (Ninh Gia) and (Dan Don), have fought independently and obtained satisfactory results. Militia and self-defense units in Dalat City have joined hands with the city security forces in handling many cases of criminal violations, among them nearly 80 cases of theft of the socialist property. They have recovered some 32,000 dong for collectives and individual citizens whose property was stolen. Militia units in the province have also assisted the local people's forest control stations in promptly extinguishing 11 forest fires. [Text] [BK140848 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Jan 83]

CSO: 4209/186

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

JAPAN-U.S. ALLIANCE THREAT TO PEACE IN REGION

OW250917 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 25 Jan--"The recent visit to the United States by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone shows Japan's more active participation in the U.S.-Japanese military alliance, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

Under the title: "An alliance that threatens peace and security in the region," the paper says:

For some years now, the United States has pressed Japan to further increase its war budget and cooperate with the U.S. in serving its strategy of opposing the Soviet Union and socialism, threatening peace and international security.

"Coming to power in late November last year in the midst of serious economic difficulties faced by Japan, Nakasone, long a pro-U.S. advocate, has curried favour with the United States by increasing Japan's military budget.

"Both the United States and Japan," the paper goes on, "pursue the same policy of opposing the Soviet Union and the socialist community in general, and keeping China in the pro-Western orbit.

"Nakasone's visit to the United States has further tightened the multiform alliance between the United States and Japan, including the military and strategic aspects, posing a serious menace to peace and security in Asia and the Pacific."

"Together with the peoples of Western Europe and the United States and peace-loving people all over the world, the Japanese people are determined to foil the sinister schemes of the imperialist ring-leader and his followers," NHAN DAN says.

CSO: 4200/323

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' CARRIES ARTICLE BY SOVIET AMBASSADOR

BK151500 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B.N. Chaplin: "The Unbreakable Alliance of the Fraternal Peoples"]

[Excerpt] Reality has confirmed Lenin's prediction that the new social system will create completely new international relations without discrimination, domination and oppression; and unfavorable situations for the capitalist world. Various fraternal socialist countries are setting the example for these relations. The relations among these countries are the symbol of a new international relationship--the relationship of special socialist characters among sovereign countries, which are equal to and united with one another for various basic objectives and mutual interests on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology, and aligning with one another in solidarity, assistance, comradeship and comprehensive cooperation. The CEMA and the Warsaw Pact are serving these objectives effectively.

The international situation is becoming more and more complex. Past experiences show that the socialist countries must strengthen their solidarity and consolidate their economic and technical independence so that they do not have to rely on the capitalist world.

At the solemn meeting to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: Countries of the socialist community face many important tasks which include the protection of our achievements and socialist values against aggression by imperialism; the common struggle to consolidate peace and ease tension in the world; the strengthening of political cooperation; and, finally, the creation of a new force for the process of the economic alliance.

The Soviet Union will do all it can to consolidate and develop the prosperity of world socialism.

Socialism and peace are inseparable. The international policy applied by the CPSU and the Soviet state during the past 65 years has proven this fact. Our party and state are unwaveringly and clear-sightedly leading our nation along the path of peace. The current Soviet historic order for peace and its external program stem from the sole objective of insuring external conditions

necessary for our people's creative labor and of maintaining a firm peace for all of mankind on our planet.

During this year we have done much along this sole and correct path. This is due to the efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries which have prevented mankind from plunging into a disasterous world war for a long time.

The international situation at present, however, is becoming very complex. Various bellicose plans of the U.S. administration, in collusion with other forces, are undermining the process of detente. The imperialists are accelerating the arms race, stirring up the adventurous concept to use nuclear weapons and attempting to push nations into hostility and military conflicts. Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed: "These plans are surely doomed to failure. No one can reverse the wheel of history." The Soviet Union will never allow its security and those of its allies to be threatened.

Nothing can move our determination to protect peace. The Leninist external policy is strong because it is correct. At the 37th UN General Assembly, the Soviet Union proposed a concrete work program aimed at making the international situation healthy in order to move toward disarmament. The Soviet pledge--not to be the first country to use nuclear weapons--is of historical significance. At various talks with U.S. delegations in Geneva, the Soviet side also made proposals aimed at turning words into reality. This is a secret formula of the Soviet peace policy which has attracted the attention of various nations and is winning their confidence because they believe that this policy will bring peace for the future.

[BK151525] The Soviet proposals are aimed at stopping the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, and at implementing various reliable measures which were presented in the report by Comrade Yuriy Andropov at the solemn meeting to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR. These have gained widespread sympathy and have been recognized by goodwilled people and progressive circles from all countries.

Our two parties, countries and peoples have long been bound together by fraternal friendship and the inseparable militant solidarity. The Soviet-Vietnamese relations have been shining with the spirit of the October Revolution and the unfading thought of great Lenin, and have been strengthened by the firmest and most correct principles which are well known to history--principles of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism. President Ho Chi Minh--great son of Vietnam, a veteran international revolutionist and a great friend of the Soviet Union--pioneered the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which was signed 4 years ago has effectively served the cause of building socialism and communism in our two countries, thereby consolidating the solidarity of the socialist community and the cause of peace and socialism in Asia and the rest of the world.

In the Soviet Union, everyone knows that the heroic Vietnamese people--under the leadership of the glorious VCP and during many years of struggle to

protect their national independence and freedom--in implementing bravely and steadfastly their lofty international obligations in the Southeast Asian region, are continuing to make positive and noteworthy contributions to the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and to the struggle for our common cause: Socialism and world peace.

Various meetings between leaders of our two parties and countries play a very important role in the case of developing and consolidating the Soviet-Vietnamese fraternal friendship and in formulating our basic cooperation guidelines and common stands on various international problems. We are well aware that Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev highly valued the friendship between the peoples of our two nations. He had always paid attention to the comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation period has now been characterized by the dynamic and all-round development of our relations, by the development of a new form of cooperation and by the steadfast search for a system to perfect our cooperation.

The Soviet-Vietnamese united action has been increasingly strengthened in the international arena and it has produced ever greater effects on the development of world events.

Our two countries' economic cooperation and national economic coordination plans have been strengthened. Various relations in the scientific, and public health domains have been consolidated and contacts between our social organizations have been expanded.

Speaking of economic cooperation, it is necessary to stress that the present goal is aimed at solving basic economic tasks of the SRV, as set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress.

The Soviet assistance to Vietnam is primarily aimed at helping the Vietnamese friends quickly become masters of their nation's natural resources, effectively fulfill their present and future tasks and strengthen their nation's economic strength, thereby improving the daily life of every Vietnamese family.

These problems were reviewed by the Eighth Conference of the Soviet-Vietnam Economic and Scientific Cooperation Committee, held in early December in Hanoi. The exchanges of ideas and the signing of various agreements will enable us to develop our tasks more effectively to yield more results in our economic cooperation, and, at the same time, use our potentials more satisfactorily and correctly.

According to the protocol between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on goods exchanges and payments for 1983, signed in Hanoi on 3 December, the volume of Soviet goods supplied to Vietnam next year will increase by more than 30 percent. The value of goods exchanges between our two nations will be over 1 billion rubles.

[BK151515] According to the long-term development guidelines, until 1990, the cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese scientific organizations on such important domains as energy, electrification, chemicals, agriculture, light industry and public health will be consolidated. Contacts between our two countries' scientists who work for the social sciences domain will be strengthened.

A vivid example of this cooperation was the Vietnam-Soviet second scientific seminar entitled: "The participation of the Soviet Far Eastern Zones to the Soviet-Vietnamese Economic and Business Cooperation" held in Ho Chi Minh City in late November. Participating in this seminar, besides representatives of the Vietnamese and Soviet scientific organizations concerned, were cadres of various ministries, departments and leading comrades from various provinces of southern Vietnam and various Soviet Far Eastern zones and provinces.

The Soviet cultural days organized in Vietnam to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR in early December was a real festival of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and the artistic festivity of our two nations. Participating in these cultural days were a Soviet Ministry of Culture delegation, representatives of the Soviet State Publishing Committee and the Soviet Cinematography Committee, which represented all the artistic associations in our country. Various artistic troupes comprising various Soviet artists and noted actors from Moscow, Leningrad and other republics of the unions performed dozens of performances in many cities in Vietnam, including places where Soviet actors had never been before. Tens of thousands of spectators in Hanoi, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh, Hue, Hoa Binh and Quy Nhon cities and Quang Ninh and Cuu Long Provinces became acquainted with the artistic background and performances of various artists of the Soviet Union, Ukraine, Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Buryat and Azerbaijan.

Undoubtedly, the organizing of the Soviet cultural days in Vietnam will be a new factor that vigorously consolidates our fraternal friendship, enriches our two cultures of various nationalities and develops various creative relations.

Commemorating the bright 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, the Soviet people who are working in Vietnam were profoundly moved and noted with satisfaction that the preparations to celebrate this holiday in Vietnam were carried out very comprehensively. Various Vietnamese and Soviet collectives at Soviet technical assistant construction sites organized various socialist emulation drives to welcome this major holiday. Meetings and gatherings by workers, film shows, exhibitions and talks on the 60 years since the founding of the USSR were held throughout the country. Vietnamese newspapers and radio and television stations repeatedly published and broadcast Soviet achievements and the results of the comprehensive cooperation between our two nations. Our embassy received dozens of letters from organizations, offices and the Vietnamese people greeting the anniversary of the various nationalities Soviet state. Only such fraternal brothers of the same class and true and honest friends as the Vietnamese people commemorate the anniversary of their fraternal country with such a sentiment.

All the great and progressive things which were carried out after the October Revolution on our planet have been directly or indirectly linked to the Soviet Union, the Soviet revolutionary example and its influence. Various nations which have embarked on the path of socialist construction are using the Soviet historical experiences to adapt to their own nations' characteristics.

In his speech at the meeting to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, stressed: The great victory of the October Revolution and the brilliant achievements of the Soviet Union over the past 60 years are marvelous examples for the tasks of solving triumphantly the class problem and the problem of nationalities in the revolution. It is the victory of the two banners: Socialism and national independence in light of Marxism-Leninism.

Uniting closely behind the Communist Party, the Soviet people are firmly advancing toward the path of building communism. Our reliable fraternal Vietnamese friends, other socialist countries, combatants who fight for peace and social equality throughout the world are following the path of progress and struggle for peace with us.

May the invincible Soviet-Vietnamese friendship develop and last forever!

Long live proletarian internationalism and international socialism!

Long live peace throughout the world.

CSO: 4209/185

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV GEN LE TRONG TAN'S ACTIVITIES IN USSR

OW250941 Hanoi VNA in English 0751 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 24 Jan--Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice minister of national defence, and chief of the general staff of the Vietnam people's armed forces, on 21 January paid a visit to the K.Ye. Voroshilov Military Institute of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

He was accompanied by General S.F. Akhromeyev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

On 22 January, Le Trong Tan and his party visited the joint forces officers school in the company of Soviet Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, first vice-minister of national defence and chief of the general staff.

Addressing a meeting in honour of the delegation, Lieutenant-General I.A. Magonov, the school director, said: "The Vietnam People's Armed Forces, in the fight against imperialist aggression, overcame many hardships and trials and became very strong. It is now a well-trained army with modern weapons and experienced officers and soldiers."

He said that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries had given all kinds of assistance to the Vietnamese people in their heroic struggle for freedom and independence.

"The entire Soviet people and the Soviet Army and Navy highly value the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and the fraternal relations between the two parties, countries and peoples," he said.

In reply, Le Trong Tan expressed gratitude to the Communist Party, the government, the people and the armed forces of the Soviet Union for their great, valuable and effective support and assistance to Vietnam. He voiced full support for the new peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union and other members of the Warsaw Treaty.

"Our country is in a state of peace while having to cope with a general war of sabotage and with a possible large-scale aggression by China," Le Trong Tan said. He underlined the vigilance of the Vietnamese people and their army, and

their determination to thwart all these dark schemes, to build socialism and firmly defend socialist Vietnam, and join the peoples of Kampuchea and Laos in defending peace and stability in South-East Asia and the world as a whole.

Taking the floor, Marshal N.V. Ogarkov praised the big victories of the Vietnamese people and their armed forces over the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists, the U.S. imperialists and other aggressors.

"In their struggle," he said, "the Vietnamese people were never alone. They had the Soviet Union on their side."

He went on: "True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union has been rendering all-sided assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in consolidating its defence and in developing and modernizing its army so that, together with other fraternal countries in the socialist community, Vietnam will continue as the firm outpost of socialism and peace in southeast Asia."

In the afternoon, Le Trong Tan and his party visited the Soviet Army Museum.

CSO: 4200/323

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TO HUU ADDRESSES MEETING ON USSR ANNIVERSARY

BK261030 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Address by To Huu, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at meeting held at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 29 December to mark the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR--passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /Esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the council of state,
Esteemed Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the council of ministers,
Esteemed Comrade Igor Aleksandrovich Ognetov, charge d'affaires ad interim of
the USSR,

Distinguished guests from the Diplomatic Corps,

Comrades and friends,/

In these days filled with revolutionary confidence and enthusiasm, on behalf of our compatriots throughout the country, we are meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall today to solemnly celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, a great festive day of the great Soviet people and of progressive mankind as a whole.

First of all, we would like to extend to the CPSU Central Committee, the supreme Soviet, the council of ministers and all the fraternal people of the Soviet Union the sincerest and warmest greetings of the VCP Central Committee, the Council of State, the council of ministers and all the people of Vietnam.

We warmly greet Comrade Igor Aleksandrovich Ognetov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR in Vietnam.

We warmly greet the comrade cadres of the various Soviet representations and the comrade Soviet specialists currently working in all parts of our country who, with their pure spirit of internationalism, are wholeheartedly aiding our people in building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

/Dear comrades and friends,/

On 7 November 1917, the October Revolution succeeded, definitively ending the system of exploitation of man by man on one-sixth of the earth and opening up a new era for mankind: The era of the victory of socialism and communism throughout the world.

On 30 November 1922, 5 years after the October Revolution, in compliance with the aspirations of the working people, the USSR, the first multinational worker-peasant united state in the world, was formally founded.

The birth of the USSR 60 years ago was one of the greatest achievements of the October Revolution, a vivid symbol of Lenin's thoughts on his nationality policy, and "an event of tremendous international significance which constituted an important historic milestone in the centuries-old struggle of progressive mankind for equality and friendship among nations and for a revolutionary change in the world." (Footnote: Resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on the celebration of the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR.)

With the founding of the USSR, for the first time in the history of mankind there emerged a firm alliance of more than 100 nationalities closely united on the basis of democracy, equality and voluntariness, and wholeheartedly helping one another in the struggle to defend revolutionary gains and build socialism and communism, a noble dream of mankind.

The greatest deeds in the founding of the USSR belong to V.I. Lenin and the Communist Party which he founded and trained. It was Lenin who, on the basis of modern and scientific analysis, brought Karl Marx and Engels' ideas about the question of nationalities into creative and comprehensive play. He introduced a perfect doctrine on nationalities, saying that the most correct solution to this question requires the Proletariat to seize power and build up a new society free from the exploitation of man by man. According to Lenin, the basis for ensuring the durability of a multi-nationality alliance should be established on absolute mutual trust and voluntariness with a determination not to tolerate any form of discrimination in relations between various nationalities and with specific attention given to the interests and the mentality of the peoples of various ethnic groups. In one of his articles carried by PRAVDA in 1922, Lenin said: "Experience obtained by us over the past 5 years in solving the question of nationalities in a country having many ethnic groups--such experiences can hardly be found in any other countries--convinces us that in such cases, the only correct attitude toward the interests of various nationalities is to serve as best we can these interests and create proper conditions for completely eliminating conflicts in this field." Lenin's political and organizational acumen lies in the fact that he successfully unified the strength of the fighting body of the communists, the revolutionary zeal of the Proletariat and the thirst of various ethnic groups for equality and freedom. Lenin's great ideas on the nationalities policy and his prediction that more and more ethnic groups would voluntarily gather themselves around the Russian Revolution to form an unbreakable Soviet Union indeed came true.

Through its persistent efforts to protect the basic interests of the working class and a broad section of the laboring people, and through its absolute loyalty to the ideals of communism, the Bolshevik Party, now known as the CPSU, deserves its lofty role as the leader of all ethnic groups in the Soviet Union. In implementing Lenin's nationalities policy, the party has created a solid unitybloc of various ethnic groups in the Soviet Union, educated these ethnic groups on the ideas of unification and solidarity and succeeded in motivating them to pool their efforts and minds in the struggle for the lofty goal of socialist construction.

Facts over the past 60 years show that the glorious successes of Lenin's nationalities policy and the many fabulous achievements of the Soviet people in general, and the people in each republic of the Soviet Union in particular, are inseparable from the clear-sighted leadership of the glorious CPSU, a party which has always concerned itself with building totally new relations--unprecedented in history--between various ethnic groups in the Soviet Union. These relations are relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance as among blood brothers in a big family. This has, over the past half a century, served as an assurance for the new community--unprecedented in history--of more than 100 ethnic groups of the Soviet Union to proceed from one victory to another, to defeat the enemies from within and without, to firmly protect the gains of the October Revolution, to successfully build socialism and to win World War II, thus saving mankind from the danger of fascism. It quickly reconstructed the country, successfully built a developed socialist regime and is now making every effort to build the material and technical bases of communism.

In the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, internationalism is not just a slogan; it runs deeply in the veins of all the Soviets. It was in this spirit that, immediately after the success of the October Revolution, the people of Russia, the largest and most developed nation in the union, gave selfless and generous aid to other peoples. Thanks to this, many peoples in various backward regions, firmly confident in the bright future and bypassing the stage of capitalist development, were able to make giant strides and to reach the heights of socialism.

A typical example is that, over the past 60 years, the gross industrial output of the Belorussian and Kirgiz Republics has increased more than 700-fold and that of Kazakhstan and Moldavia more than 900-fold. Nowadays, the differences in the level of economic, cultural and social development, relic of history, have been done away with and, in reality, the Soviet people in all the republics enjoy the same standards of living.

The new constitution of the Soviet Union, adopted in 1977, "is an important milestone in the consolidation of the national institutions of Soviet society" (Footnote: Speech by Comrade I.V. Andropov at the ceremony marking the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR.) It reflects the profound changes in the development of the Soviet in the past and, at the same time, outlines the basic features of the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, which is advancing to communism. This important document has also clearly determined "sound legal and political bases to enable the people of all ethnic groups, large and small alike, to develop continuously and to move closer to one another." (Footnote: Op Cit)

Through 60 years of fighting and construction, the Soviet people of different nationalities have closely united around the CPSU, turning the Soviet Union, once a poor, backward and war-devastated land, into a country with modern industry and advanced science and culture. From a country with an industrial output equal to 1 percent of the world's gross industrial output in 1922, the Soviet Union has become a power capable of producing an amount of industrial products equal to 20 percent of the world's total industrial output, that is, more than all the industrial products turned out by the whole world in 1950, or equal to the gross industrial output of all the West European countries combined. At present, the Soviet Union ranks first in the world in the mining of iron, manganese and chromium ores and in the production of mineral oil, coal, steel, tractors, locomotives, cotton, fabrics, sugar, milk and a number of other industrial products.

The Soviet Union has scored monumental achievements in science and technology. In 1940, it had 98,300 scientific and technological workers; but by 1981, this number had grown to 1.4 million, that is, equal to 25 percent of the world's scientific workers. The Soviet Union was the first to give wings to man and enable him to fly into space, and still leads the world in prolonged spaceflights. Recently, two Soviet cosmonauts, Beredovoi and Lebedev, recorded the magnificent achievement of completing a historic 211-day flight in space.

To constantly improve the spiritual and material life of the Soviet people, the CPSU and the Soviet state have adopted a series of important measures to strongly stimulate the national economy. One of these measures is the implementation of the program of grain and foodstuffs until 1990, which is aimed at fully meeting, within the shortest period of time, the people's demand for grain and foodstuffs.

The Vietnamese people have always followed with great interest and shown their immense elation and pride at all victories scored by the fraternal Soviet people, regarding them as their own. We firmly believe that under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, the Soviet people will certainly continue to successfully implement the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at making the Soviet Union still more prosperous and powerful, thus actively contributing to the world people's revolutionary cause and world peace.

/Dear comrades and friends,/

Over the past 60 years since the founding of the USSR, the political life in the world has undergone profound revolutionary changes. The Soviet Union has made the greatest contributions to quickly pushing forward the wheel of the history of human society. The October Revolution and the founding of the USSR marked the opening of the transitional stage for mankind from a world in which hostile nations hate and invade one another to a world of equality, cooperation and mutual assistance among nations. With the Soviet people's great victory in defeating fascism in World War II, socialism surpassed the boundaries of one country to become the world socialist system. The great family of socialist countries, with the Soviet Union as a mainstay and which includes many countries and hundreds of nations on all continents, has established a completely new international relationship among the various states. This relationship is based

on an identity of ideology and goals, equality, respect nor one another's interests and mutual assistance in combat and construction. Just as Comrade Leonid I. Brezhnev once said: 'although the relations among states have been long called international relations, they only truly exist among nations in our era and in the socialist world. They are the fundamental result and great contribution of socialism to mankind.' (Footnote: Publications of the CPSU's 26th Congress.) In the wake of the World War II, owing to the great assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the national liberation movement rose like a storm smashing chunk by chunk all the colonies of both the old and new colonialists and shattering their foolish dreams of global hegemony. The advantages of the socialist system are now the decisive factors in the development of mankind. In this system, the Soviet Union is and will be the guiding star and the cause for hope of communists, revolutionaries and laboring people throughout the world.

The Soviet Union always upholds the banner of peace as the brilliant nature of socialism which will transform the world, build a new life and bring about happiness for man. In fact, among the first laws and orders of the Soviet state which were signed by Lenin, was the "peace order." Over the past 60 years, the struggle against the arms race and the warlike and aggressive policy of imperialism, for a durable peace in the world--the most valuable asset of mankind--has always been a problem of foremost importance in the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. In the present international situation, when the warlike imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism in collusion with other international reactionary forces are frenziedly opposing the world revolution, stepping up the arms race, and preparing for a nuclear war, the Soviet Union, the first socialist state in the world, is emerging as a great fighter tirelessly struggling for international peace and security. Never before has the potential to protect peace been as great and realistic as now. Struggling against the dark designs of imperialism which want to drive mankind into the sea of fire of a nuclear war are the numerous forces of hundreds of millions of people in the three revolutionary currents of the era. These forces, which are led by the Soviet Union, possess adequate ability and strength to check all adventurous acts by imperialism.

Having endured great losses during decades of fierce war, the Vietnamese people fully understand the value of peace. That is why we warmly welcome and fully support the peace program for the 1980's put forth by the 26th CPSU Congress and other important peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union, including the Soviet Union's pledge not to use nuclear weapons first, as reiterated by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. On 22 December, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee sent an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries in face of the present world situation.

From this forum, on behalf of the VCP, the Council of State, the council of ministers and the entire Vietnamese people, we voice our warm welcome and full support for the appeal of the USSR supreme Soviet and the CPSU Central Committee. The Vietnamese people highly value the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of mankind and sternly condemn the irresponsible attitude of the warlike imperialist forces headed by U.S. imperialism toward world peace and the lives of millions and millions of people in the world.

/Dear comrades and friends,/

Today, at this meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR, we are deeply moved to recall the whole process of the Vietnamese Revolution, which has been closely associated with the great Lenin's Party and the fraternal Soviet people. How can we forget that winter night in the early 1920's in Paris when Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc--our beloved uncle Ho--who was reading Lenin's thesis on the nationality problem for the first time, wept for joy and exclaimed as if he were addressing his motherland: "My poor and suffering compatriots, this is what we need, this is the way to liberate ourselves...."

The October Revolution and the founding of the USSR, together with the Soviet Union's victory in World War II, created favorable conditions for the success of the August Revolution and the birth of the DRV--today the SRV--the first worker-peasant state in southeast Asia. The Communist Party of Indochina--today the VCP--which was founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, creatively applied Lenin's thoughts and the Soviet Union's diversified experience to the conditions of Vietnam and closely united our people of more than 60 different nationalities in a national union to successfully carry out the two wars of resistance against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, thereby achieving national reunification and advancing the entire country to socialism.

Today, the Vietnamese people are doing their utmost to build socialism and to firmly defend their fatherland against all schemes of sabotage and threats of aggression of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. At the same time, our people are doing everything they can to contribute to the preservation of peace and stability in Indochina and southeast Asia.

Throughout more than half a century of hard and courageous revolutionary struggle, our people have received very great assistance from the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union. In our anti-imperialist wars in the past as well as in our present socialist construction and national defense, "the Communist Party and the people of the Soviet Union have always been our devoted and generous comrades and our very loyal comrades in arms," as Comrade Le Duan said in his speech at the meeting held to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Following the signing in November 1978 of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union have further developed in quality. The enhancement of these relations has been demonstrated ever more clearly in the meetings between party and state leaders of the two countries over the past years, including the recent talks between VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. Cooperation between our two countries has constantly increased in all domains of life. With Soviet assistance, hundreds of economic and cultural projects, including key projects of our national economy, have been built or are under construction. These include the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the biggest in southeast Asia, with a capacity of almost 2 million kilowatts; the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, with a capacity of 640,000 kilowatts; the Bim Son cement factory, with an annual output of 1.2 million tons; the Vietnamese-Soviet gas and oil joint venture at Vung Tau; the Thang Long bridge; and other projects throughout

the country. The Soviet Union has also been helping Vietnam in training tens of thousands of scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers, who are a valuable asset in successfully building socialism.

On this jubilant anniversary, we once again express our boundless gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their extremely great and effective assistance. As hitherto, the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam will do all they can to further consolidate and develop Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, in response to the call of Comrade General Secretary Le Duan in his address to the Fifth Congress of our party. As he put it, "solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been the cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state. It is a principle, a strategy as well as a revolutionary sentiment.... We regard this as a guarantee for the success of our people's cause of national defense and socialist construction." (Footnote: Documents of the Fifth VCP Congress)

/Dear comrades and friends,/

Today, in the festive atmosphere of the 60th anniversary of the great USSR, on behalf of the Communist Party, the Council of State, the council of ministers and the entire people of Vietnam, we warmly wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, many new and great successes in implement the important tasks laid down by the 26th CPSU Congress to build the Soviet Union and make it still more powerful, thus serving forever as the firm bulwark of world peace and revolution, and as the object of confidence, love and hope of all communists and progressive mankind on our planet.

Long live the USSR.

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism.

May the great friendship, the militant solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union last forever.

CSO: 4209/192

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

MAYOR MEETS FOREIGN JOURNALISTS--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Jan--The people's committee of Ho Chi Minh city on Wednesday met with foreign newsmen who were in the city for the international symposium on herbicides and defoliants in the Vietnam War. Dealing with the city situation, Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the people's committee, highlighted the city people's great efforts in overcoming the consequences of the U.S. war of aggression and the dark schemes of subversion carried out by the Beijing expansionists in many fields, and in speeding up the transformation and construction of the city. He laid special stress on the progress in industrial and agricultural production, food distribution and circulation, social and cultural activities and maintenance of public security and order. The mayor also spoke of the correct policies of the party and state which he said, had been implemented seriously by the city party organisation and administration especially in the transformation of capitalist and private trade and industry, the treatment for people of Chinese descent and to children left by Americans. He also answered a number of questions on production, import-export and building of a new type of man in the city. [Text] [0W211900 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 21 Jan 83]

CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Jan--The charge d'affaires A.I. of the Romanian Embassy in Hanoi, Ion Popesou, gave a reception today for the 65th birthday and the 50 years of political activities of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. Present at the event were Hoang Luong, deputy foreign minister; Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy head of the commission for external relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and many other guests. Toasts were raised to the health of Romanian and Vietnamese leaders and to further development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples. The reception was enlivened with a film on Romania's achievements in culture and other fields. [Text] [BK241711 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 24 Jan 83]

CSO: 4200/323

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DONG SY NGUYEN ATTENDS HAIPHONG PARTY CONGRESS

OW180537 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Our Voice of Vietnam correspondent reports from Haiphong that after successfully completing party congresses at grassroots level, the Haiphong Municipal Party Organization held the second round of its eighth congress from 12-15 January. Four hundred fifty-two delegates, representing more than 50,000 party members of various party chapters and organizations of the municipality, attended the congress. The congress was honored by the attendance of Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau; Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee Proselytizing Department; and a number of other high-ranking cadres of the party and the state.

In 4 days of intensive and serious discussions, the congress highly assessed the results obtained over the past 3 years in socioeconomic fields, the most outstanding of which derived from the early adoption of the new contract system in agriculture. This allowed Haiphong to achieve great success in crop area, productivity and total output. The municipality's rice output over the past 3 years showed an average increase of 13 percent per year. In 1982 alone, Haiphong produced some 300,000 tons of food, an increase of 42 percent over 1981. Implementing the motto: "The state joins forces with the people in doing things," Haiphong has achieved many results in capital construction and in rapidly increasing the varieties of export goods.

With regard to outstanding matters left from the previous congress, the congress this time observed that party building in the industrial field has not been satisfactorily carried out, and consequently there was a slow change in the direction of production. Management of the market has not been regularly and strictly carried out.

Implementing the resolution of the Third Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee, and on the basis of exploiting the region's potential, the congress set forth guidelines and tasks for economic development during the 1983-85 period with such main targets as: average rice output of more than 7 tons per hectare during 1983 so that Haiphong Municipality could meet its food requirement from 1983 onward; an increase of 20 million dong over 1982 in industry, small industry and handicrafts and a total export value of more than 1 billion dong in 1984; and a prompt restoration of order on the distribution and circulation

On the basis of maintaining norms and structure, the congress elected the executive committee of the Eighth Municipal Party Committee comprising 41 regular members and 4 alternate members of an average age of under 50. Next the executive committee elected its standing committee, its secretary and two assistant secretaries.

The congress concluded successfully on the afternoon of 15 January.

CSO: 4209/186

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LABOR MOVEMENT LAUNCHED, FOOD DISTRIBUTION IMPROVED IN HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--For 2 days--23 and 24 November--the Eighth Session of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee held its seventh conference.

After debating, the conference unanimously decided to motivate the people and to organize a socialist labor movement for the capital city construction in order to fully exploit the labor potential and provide employment for job seeking youths. From now to the end of this year and also in 1983, the city will concentrate on mobilizing and organizing all the forces composed of cadres and manual and office workers in various agencies and enterprises, laborers in agricultural, small industry and handicrafts cooperatives, students of colleges and vocational middle schools, members of the armed forces, men in the streets and jobless persons to participate in socialist labor according to a compulsory system in order to build earth foundations and prepare platforms for the construction of cultural, servicing, technical, public welfare and housing projects in the city and simultaneously to build new drainage and regulating reservoirs, to perfect the existing ones, to build communication road hubs and to dredge, dig and embank water conservancy works to promote agricultural production.

The conference also decided to improve the distribution of food products with the aim of overcoming negative manifestations at all costs, developing the people's right to collective ownership with regard to food distribution, displaying civilized and courteous manners in selling goods, and distributing goods with equity and conveniently to enable all cadres, manual and office workers, cooperative members and the laboring people to easily buy commodities in full according to the criteria and systems fixed by the state. Beside the satisfactory implementation of the production development plan, it is necessary to organize the purchase of goods, to control their sources, to properly organize processing, reserve, preservation and packing installations, to ensure that food is delivered in exact quantities and according to hygienic regulations, to increase the number of transportation means and to improve the organization of appropriate methods of transporting food products. The Hanoi commercial sector will reorganize retail food shops, establish the food retail sale network in various wards and extensively apply the method of bringing goods into organs, enterprises, schools and cooperatives for sale at these places and will, at the same time, intensify the management, inspection and control of the distribution and sale of goods.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' PUBLISHES NEW YEAR EDITORIAL

BK271104 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Create a Vigorous Revolutionary Change"]

[Text] A memorable year for the Vietnamese people was 1982. It saw the Fifth VCP Congress and the implementation of the strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland in a situation full of difficulties and hardships. But it was also a year during which our entire party and all our people, in the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, displayed their revolutionary willpower and their self-sufficient spirit. With the greatest efforts, they changed their way of thinking and work methods from the central level down to localities, especially in the domain of solving the grain problem through production and domestic procurement. In society, there emerged many new factors, a new labor impetus and a happy mood. These initial favorable changes are of paramount importance in that they have consolidated the firm popular confidence in the party's correct line and detected many new capabilities that will open the way for our people to overcome difficulties and continue to lead the revolutionary cause to still greater successes.

We hail and convey our new year greetings to our country's brave working class and laboring people who, during the past year, with their labor strength and creativity, scored many achievements in building socialism.

We hail and extend our new year greetings to our country's people's armed forces, especially soldiers on the frontline, on offshore islands and on international missions. With their heroic tradition and with an unyielding revolutionary spirit, they have stood ready day and night to fight and have fought well to firmly defend the beloved socialist fatherland.

The year 1982 also witnessed the growth and consolidation of the three revolutionary currents in their continuous strategic offensive. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, though facing new difficulties in their advance to communism, have constantly developed both materially and morally and therefore become the firm and reliable support for progressive mankind in its struggle for peace, against the frenzied arms race launched by U.S. imperialism in an attempt to win military supremacy. Meanwhile, U.S.-led capitalism has been caught in an unprecedented overall, acute and profound crisis as admitted by the U.S. president himself in his year-end speech. There also emerged within the capitalist world many new and sharp antagonisms and bitter economic wars.

The weakening and crisis of imperialism and its setbacks have forced Chinese expansionism and hegemonism--U.S. imperialism's second-rate ally--and its followers to change their strategy and adopt a double-face foreign policy. It is a policy of pseudo-revolution which consists of drawing profits from all sides while carrying on a reactionary foreign policy and clinging to expansionism and hegemonism. Failing to launch a hot war against the socialist community, imperialism, working hand in glove with expansionism and hegemonism, is stepping up the arms race, provoking world tension and conducting a new type of war of sabotage in many fields against the socialist countries and other revolutionary, progressive and peace forces. Their collapse is imminent and the new year sky above their heads is gloomy, giving signs of a possible storm.

The revolutionary situation in our country and the world in the new year is bright, and its prospects are fine. Our economic situation is obviously better than it was 2 years ago, but we must not be overly subjective, conceited or optimistic. The economy is still fraught with many difficulties and is experiencing imbalances in many respects. Although we have had bumper grain crops, the state still has not enough grain to satisfy demand. Energy, materials and raw materials are still in short supply. Distribution and circulation work still leave much to be desired. Markets and prices are unstable, and the workers and state employees' lives are still difficult. Efforts must be made to continue to overcome shortcomings in organization, management, supervision and administration of work. The war of sabotage in many fields, especially in the economic area, launched by the Chinese authorities in collusion with the U.S. imperialists is very wicked. We must make use of our consolidated strength to foil this dirty war. We must also be prepared to guard against natural calamities. Difficulties are still numerous, but our advantages are even greater. The past year's changes, which show that we still possess many exploitable capabilities, will illuminate the way for us to lead the economy in advancing along the line specified by the Fifth Party Congress.

Based on the resolution of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum, the fourth session of the seventh National Assembly approved the state plan and budget for 1983 and struggle norms until 1985. Our entire party and all our people are dutybound to transform the resolution of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum and the resolution of the National Assembly into realistic and concrete revolutionary acts in order to make new, uniform and widespread socioeconomic progress, to meet urgent and vital needs and to gradually stabilize and improve program is grain production. It is designed to solve the food problem for society. Therefore, all necessary forces must be concentrated to the highest degree on making it a success. We must do our best to satisfy even more satisfactorily demands for clothing, housing, education, medical care, traveling and child care and other vital consumption demands.

The guideline for all our actions in the new year is to heighten our sense of self-reliance and our spirit of overcoming difficulties; to exploit all available resources and potentials regarding our land, work force, trades and productive capabilities; to apply scientific and technical advances; to readjust our policies; to renovate our economic managerial system, to practice thrift; and to produce much more material wealth for society. Firmly grasping proletarian dictatorship, promoting the laboring people's right to collective mastery, reestablishing order in the distribution and circulation of goods. Strengthen-

ing the socialist sector, accelerating socialist transformation, perfecting the new relations of production, satisfactorily carrying out management classification, stepping up the building of the districts and strengthening of the district level are all important tasks.

To attain the socioeconomic objectives set by the Third Party Central Committee Plenum, we must create a seething, creative and enthusiastic labor atmosphere so that much material wealth will be produced for the sake of our present life, of our future, of the country's prosperity and of the people's happiness. Productive labor decides the success of the revolution and the living standards of every citizen. The results of productive labor and other tasks are the most important yardstick to evaluate our honor, our responsibility, our patriotism and our love of socialism. How life is led is a yardstick to measure the qualities of everyone in the new society. Living by one's genuine labor, living an honest and healthy life, living for oneself and for everybody's sake and living in a civilized and cultured manner--all this is the revolutionary lifestyle or the lifestyle of socialist men. On the other hand, living just for the purpose of enjoying good food and wearing beautiful clothes bought with the money of social parasites and crooked and dishonest elements is a dirty and ugly way of life that is condemned by society. Everyone has the duty to work and work with high productivity and quality, in an organized and disciplined manner and with economic efficiency. To be sufficiently fed and clad and to work to the utmost of one's physical ability for the fatherland's prosperity is the ideal. The duty and the great happiness of everyone of us in the new society. Communists must be exemplary in labor productive and other tasks and in adopting a new way of life. Only then will they be worthy as the vanguard combatants in the socialist revolution.

Entering the new year, all provinces and cities and the special zone are actively preparing for the second phase party organization congresses. The results of these congresses will be measures by the practical guidelines and tasks set by these localities on the basis of the revolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and the Third Party Central Committee Plenum. All localities must exploit all capabilities, achieve vigorous improvements and combine their strength into a great strength of our entire party and all our people to make a real change in the country's socioeconomic situation.

Entering the new year, in the flush of the progress made and with new efforts, let our entire party and all our people and soldiers achieve unanimity of mind and unity of action, be confident and enthusiastic and resolutely and successfully implement the party's resolutions in order to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

Everything for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness.

CSO: 4209/192

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VO VAN KIET ECONOMIC REPORT TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 and 24 Dec 82

[Council of Ministers' Report delivered by Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the State Planning Commission, at the 4th session of the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly: "The 1983 Socio-Economic Plan and the Targets for 1985"]

[23 Dec 82, pp 1,2]

[Text] Dear Presiding Officers,

Dear National Assembly Deputies,

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I would like to present to the National Assembly the report on "the 1983 Socio-Economic Plan and the Targets for 1985."

The report consists of three parts:

I. The situation surrounding the implementation of the state plans for 1982 and the 2 years 1981-1982.

II. The guidelines, tasks and main objectives of the socio-economic plan for 1983 and the targets for 1985.

III. Improving economic management and the guidance of implementation.

Part I: The Situation Surrounding the Implementing of the State Plans for 1982 and the 2 Years 1981-1982.

Over the past 2 years, the first 2 years of the 1981-1985 5-year period, the people of our entire country have, under the leadership of the party, steadfastly overcome their difficulties, worked very hard in productive labor, recorded noteworthy achievements in economic construction, cultural development and the strengthening of the national defense and security systems and gradually built the new, socialist life.

In all regions of the fatherland and in all fields of the economy, culture and society, many positive factors, many examples of initiative and creativity have emerged, ones that have ushered in a new way of working involving dynamic and effective forms of organization and management that enable us to develop our capabilities and have led to new, very significant changes.

Agricultural production has developed well in virtually all areas, with marked advances being made in the production of grain, industrial crops and livestock.

Although the quantities of chemical fertilizer, pesticides, electricity, petroleum products and so forth that were supplied to agriculture were limited, as a result of the positive impact of the new factors in guidance, management and technology and as a result of the generally favorable weather, 1982 was a year of three consecutive bumper rice crops. The average rice yield per hectare was 24.4 quintals, the highest since 1976. The year 1982, a year in which we produced 16.26 million tons of grain, in paddy equivalent, was the first year in which we exceeded the grain output plan, producing 13 percent more than in 1980, and was the year of highest grain output ever. If the production of subsidiary food crops does not decline, the victory in grain production will be even larger.

Within agriculture, the state-operated sector did not undergo significant change. The quantity of grain mobilized, some 2.9 million tons, represented an increase of nearly 900,000 tons compared to 1980. During the 2 years 1981 and 1982, we mobilized an average of 2.7 million tons of grain each year, an increase of 1 million tons compared to the average achieved during the 5 years from 1976 to 1980. The rather high level of grain production and the rather large quantity of grain mobilized have permitted us to significantly reduce the importation of grain; in 1982, we only imported 17 percent as much grain as we did in 1979, the year during which we imported the most grain. This represents an important step forward in the process of achieving self-sufficiency in grain within our country.

The amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops exceeded the plan by 2 percent and represented a 16 percent increase compared to 1980. The production of some crops increased rather significantly, especially the production of soybeans, which doubled compared to 1980 in terms of both the amount of area under cultivation and output. Sugarcane production increased by 14 percent, the amount of area under the cultivation of newly planted rubber trees increased by 4.5 times and so forth. The movement to plant mulberry trees and practice sericulture has developed widely at many places, especially in the provinces of Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and so forth.

In livestock production, the hog herd increased by 8.5 percent compared to 1980, the buffalo herd by 4.6 percent, the cattle herd by 11.7 percent and so forth and household livestock production continued to develop.

The forestry sector brought about changes in the planting of trees, afforestation and the management, care, repair and development of forest resources. The year 1982 was the first year in which capital of the sector was used in afforestation

and the first year in which the afforestation plan quota was exceeded. Many localities that have large forests met and exceeded their plan quotas, such as Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, Quang Ninh and so forth.

Ocean fishing began to develop following 4 consecutive years of decline. The ocean fish catch exceeded the plan by 4.7 percent in 1982 and represented a 10 percent increase compared to 1980. The fresh water and brackish water pisciculture movement continued to develop rather well.

Although many difficulties were encountered with raw materials, energy and spare parts, industrial production was maintained and even developed to some extent.

The production of such important products as electricity, coal, transportation barges, cement, cloth, paper, sugar, canned goods, wine, tea, tobacco and so forth increased compared to 1980 and represented the fulfillment of a rather high percentage of the plan. Many sectors, localities and production installations, especially small industry and the handicraft trades, displayed self-reliance, initiative and creativity in overcoming their difficulties and actively searched for and developed sources of raw materials in the form of agricultural, forestry and marine products while making full use of discarded materials and rejected products to produce a wide variety of consumer goods.

Some localities and installations began to utilize various forms of economic cooperation and association with other localities and units, thereby utilizing the strengths of each place and developing many export goods in order to acquire more supplies and raw materials on their own with which to produce many more products.

Compared to the period from 1976 to 1980, when total industrial output value only increased at the average annual rate of 0.6 percent, during the 2 years 1981 and 1982, the average annual rate of growth was 12.7 percent, with the most rapid growth occurring within small industry and the handicraft trades. However, product quality and production costs are still problems with which we must be concerned and which we must resolve better.

Communications and transportation began to change. Coastal transportation and transportation by river route developed rather well. Efforts were made in the transportation of grain from the South to the North and the transportation of Quang Ninh coal. The receiving and transportation of imports improved significantly and the port of Haiphong underwent marked change, raising its cargo handling productivity by 20 percent compared to 1980.

Capital construction, which was partially reorganized, focused more on the key objectives of the economy and on the key projects of the state. A number of new projects went into production, such as the Vinh Phu Paper Mill, the Bim Son Cement Plant, the Nha Trang Fiber Mill, the Ha Tay Wool Knitting Mill, the Thanh Hoa-Vinh 220 KV power line, the Hanoi Transformer Factory, the Bien Hoa and Tan Binh spare parts factories and so forth.

Many localities successfully applied the guidelines "the state and the people working together" and "the central level and the locality working together," as a result of which they were able to mobilize local sources of capital and labor and build many new projects that support the production and the daily lives of the people in practical ways.

In 1982, exports increased by 27 percent compared to 1980. The exportation of some products increased rather significantly, especially the exportation of peanuts, canned vegetables and fruit, frozen fruit, shrimp, fish, wood, cinnamon, jute rugs, wool rugs, rattan and bamboo goods, leather and rubber goods, etc. Many sectors, localities and installations made an effort to establish additional sources of export goods, thereby fulfilling their obligations to the state and creating better material-technical conditions for their production.

In the field of distribution and circulation, advances were made in the purchasing of grain and other agricultural products. Some products were purchased in much larger quantities than in 1980, such as pork, soybeans, tobacco, rushes, ocean fish, fresh water fish, etc. Many localities actively mobilized agricultural products and complied with the regulations on the delivery of products to the central level well. A number of new policies regarding income distribution, such as contract wages, bonuses and insuring better balance among the three economic interests, had the effect of encouraging everyone to work with enthusiasm, display initiative, accelerate production and practice economy.

Socialist transformation within agriculture was virtually completed within the provinces of former Interzone 5 and reached a new level of development in the Nam Bo lowlands. In 1982, more than one-half of the farmers in the provinces of Nam Bo participated in production solidarity teams. When organizing collectives, many new installations, such as the ones in Hau Giang, Kien Giang and Minh Hai Provinces, immediately invested in product contracts, consequently, the rate of development of production, management and the living conditions of laborers were improved compared to those of the old units.

Scientific-technological research, the application of scientific and technological advances, basic investigations and geological explorations continued to develop well.

A number of achievements were recorded in education, training, cultural-art activities, information work, propaganda, public health, the protection of mothers and newborns and physical culture and sports. The reform of education was carried out in a unified manner throughout the country. The mass culture movement was expanded at installations; the public health sector made many efforts to prevent and combat disease and develop traditional medical science as well as domestic sources of pharmaceuticals. More attention was given to the protection of mothers and newborns as well as the raising of children. Physical culture and sports are becoming a mass movement within a number of localities. With the participation of the people, progress was made in the care of war invalids, the families of war dead, orphaned children, the disabled and the victims of the old society.

In summary, in 1982 and the 2 years 1981-1982, significant achievements were recorded in the implementation of the state plan. The new changes and the new advances of the past 2 years are most clearly evident in agricultural production, small industry and the handicraft trades within the districts and agricultural cooperatives and at some state-operated enterprises. The closer we go to the local level and the installation level, the more we see new factors and new experiences involving dynamic, creative ways of working and overcoming difficulties in order to maintain and develop production, resolve the problems encountered in daily life, accelerate exports and so forth. Although the weather was generally favorable, the good development of agriculture has primarily been the result of the impact of the new management policies. Throughout the country, there were approximately 50 well run districts in different areas employing different economic structures, typical among them being Dong Hung District in Thai Binh Province, Hai Hau District in Ha Nam Ninh Province, Tho Xuan District in Thanh Hoa Province, Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Krong Pach District in Dac Lac Province, Long Phu District in Hau Giang Province and Phu Tan District in An Giang Province; well run districts were found in practically all provinces and municipalities. The localities in the mountains and along the northern border made progress in many areas even though they had to contend on a daily basis with the schemes and acts of sabotage of the reactionaries within Chinese ruling circles. Production, living conditions, national defense and security were strengthened and developed.

These changes, although initial ones, have clearly pointed out our realistic capabilities and point in the direction in which the economy can overcome its difficulties. The new factors that have emerged in the recent past in many fields of endeavor are very persuasive arguments concerning the ability of each locality and each economic zone to develop upon its strengths in order to move forward on its own.

The new changes that have occurred within the economy over the past 2 years are the result of applying the correct line of the party, the result of the steadfast, determined spirit of struggle of our people throughout the country and also the result of the implementation of several new socio-economic management policies of the party and state. At a time when our country's economy still has not overcome the serious aftereffects of the war and is, in many areas, still seriously imbalanced as a result of the requirements involved in restoring, stabilizing and developing the economy, the development of comprehensive cooperation and assistance with the Soviet Union, the development of cooperative relations with the fraternal socialist countries within CEMA and the assistance of friendly countries and international organizations have become very valuable. These are important factors that create additional conditions for us to develop the rich potentials of the country at an early date.

On this occasion, the Council of Ministers formally proposes to the National Assembly that it wholeheartedly praise the compatriots of the entire country, the manual workers, farmers, scientific-technical cadres, cultural cadres, art

cadres and the other strata of laborers and the cadres of the various sectors and levels who, displaying initiative and creativity, overcame countless difficulties and obstacles and made every effort to complete their task in the implementation of the 1982 state plan. It should also wholeheartedly praise our heroic armed forces, our army and public security force, who are always worthy of being brave soldiers and who have guarded the borders of the fatherland night and day and protected the quiet, wholesome lives of the people.

We express our sincere gratitude to the party, government and people of Laos and to the party, government and people of fraternal Kampuchea who have stood shoulder to shoulder with the people of Vietnam in the work of economic construction and development. We wholeheartedly thank the communist party, government and people of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries for the wholehearted, effective spiritual and material support and assistance provided to us in our work of building the economy and culture, strengthening the national defense system and protecting the fatherland. We sincerely thank the communist and worker parties, the governments and the peoples of friendly countries and international organizations for their support of us in our work of building and protecting the country.

Dear National Assembly Deputies,

The new changes and advances that have taken place over the past 2 years have opened many new and very encouraging prospects; however, we still face more than a few difficulties: there are difficulties that have existed for a long time and difficulties that are being encountered in the course of development. The socio-economic situation raises many pressing problems that must be resolved.

Production is unstable due to the acute shortage of energy, raw materials and spare parts; only a low percentage of our arable land, forests, ocean waters, labor and existing production capacity is being utilized; productivity, the quality of work and efficiency within production, construction and transportation are still low; and waste and misappropriation in the management of supplies and products are at a serious level.

Progress has been made in distribution and circulation as regards the purchase of grain and other agricultural products but many complex developments have occurred; there is still a budget deficit and a cash deficit and the market and prices are still fluctuating; market management is not tight and the basic wage does not reflect the principle of distribution in accordance with labor or support the needs of everyday life, especially in the administrative sector. The field of distribution and circulation is the focal point of the struggle between socialism and capitalism and is a field in which the foreign enemy is collaborating with reactionaries at home to sabotage us. The weaknesses in the field of distribution and circulation are exacerbating the difficulties of the economy.

The situation described above has many causes:

The aftereffects of the long war have not been completely overcome and our economy, a backward economy with serious imbalances, has undergone major upheavals in the years since the war. Unfavorable changes within the world economy together with the multi-faceted acts of sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries within Chinese ruling circles have made our country's economic situation more difficult.

However, we must emphasize the fact that we have been slow to rectify our shortcomings in economic management. Bureaucracy, subsidization, conservatism and sluggishness are still widespread. Efforts to revise and amend management policies and regulations have been carried out slowly and have not been coordinated; there have even been major shortcomings and loopholes, as seen in the adjustment of prices in the recent past. The management and organization of the performance of economic tasks are still decentralized, ineffective and lacking in dynamism; the problems of the lower levels are not promptly examined and resolved. Economic law is lax. Compliance with the law by the lower level at some places has been less than serious and things have even been done that are contrary to general management policies and regulations. Decentralization, the lack of organization, partialism and the pursuit of private interests have not been promptly or resolutely stopped.

The reorganization of production is not being carried out in an urgent manner. The socialist transformation of agriculture in Nam Bo is being carried out slowly and light attention is being given to the transformation of industry and commerce and to market management.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is weak in many fields, especially on the distribution and circulation front.

In summary, over the past 2 years, despite encountering many difficulties in production and everyday life, difficulties that, in some areas, are very acute, our country's economy is undergoing encouraging development. The new factors that have emerged almost everywhere in the country and in all fields, which have led to new changes and opened many good prospects, permit us to conclude that our country is in a better situation than it was 2 years ago.

Every sector, every level and every unit must develop upon positive factors and harshly review their weaknesses in the implementation of plans during the past 2 years in order to continue to endeavor to change the situation and create stronger and stable momentum in 1983 and subsequent years.

Part II: The Guidelines, Tasks and Main Objectives of the 1983 Socio-Economic Plan and the Targets for 1985

The general thinking behind the 1983 socio-economic plan and the targets for 1985 is to do everything possible to bring about a change in the economy and society, cause the economy to overcome some of the major difficulties now being faced, stabilize production and the standard of living and successfully meet the most pressing demands in the lives of the people while actively preparing the conditions for subsequent stages of development. In this spirit, it is

necessary to correctly evaluate our advantages and difficulties and necessary, on this basis, to adopt specific, suitable positions and measures designed to successfully carry out the socio-economic tasks and meet the socio-economic targets set forth by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party and, more recently, in the resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee.

The basic advantages are:

--Our party has a correct and creative line. The 5th National Congress of the Party established the main socio-economic guidelines and tasks for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the balance of the 1980's. In addition, our party and state have the very valuable experience gained in economic management and social management in the 2 years 1981 and 1982, experience that has begun to be crystallized and expressed in resolutions of the Political Bureau, the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers that have shed light on many matters regarding the management mechanism, developing upon the new factors and further stimulating the development of positive aspects while overcoming deviations and shortcomings in economic activities. The new changes that have occurred in practically all localities and sectors are opening prospects in the process of development of the economy.

--The untapped potentials that lie in our labor, arable land and other production capacity are still very large. Generally speaking, only about 50 percent of factory capacity is now being utilized; in the years ahead, the projects that are now being built and will soon be put into use (the Pha Lai Power Plant, the Bim Son, Hoang Thach and Ha Tien Cement Plants, the coal mines and apatite mines, the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant and so forth) will increase society's production capacity. Our country is rich in natural resources, has been blessed by nature and has much potential for developing the production of many tropical crops; at present, however, there are millions of hectares of land in the mountains, the midlands, the Central Highlands and eastern Nam Bo suited to many industrial crops of economic value, such as rubber, coffee, tea, oil bearing plants, cinnamon, palm trees, coconuts, jute, sugarcane, fruit trees and so forth, and countless forest, ocean and mineral resources that are waiting to be developed. Even on the land that is being used in production, there are models of high yield for the various types of crops but these models are not universal. Practicing intensive cultivation in order to raise crops yields on the land that is now being farmed is a very large and realistic potential.

--We have the comprehensive cooperation and the assistance of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries within CEMA, our special alliance with the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea and our increasing cooperation with friendly countries. The valuable assistance provided by fraternal and friendly countries and our cooperative relations with all just and sensitive countries in the spirit of equality and mutual benefit are very important and will, in the immediate future as well as over the long range, create favorable conditions for developing the very large potentials of our country and advancing the economy at a new rate.

These are the basic advantages that will have an impact in the immediate future and over the long range. However, our country's economy still faces many difficulties in the years ahead:

--We are meeting only a very low percentage of the pressing socio-economic goals of vital importance in everyday life: there is still a considerable shortage of supplies, raw materials, energy, grain and consumer goods; there is a shortage of capital for investment in capital construction; there is a lack of foreign currency with which to import the supplies and raw materials needed for the various production sectors and so forth. These difficulties are very seriously limiting the effort to appropriately develop the potentials and the inherent advantages of our country, especially its abundant labor, arable land and rich natural resources.

--Complex changes are occurring in the fields of finances, monetary activities, prices and the market. The struggle between the two ways of life and the struggle against negative phenomena in social life are still sharp. The slowness with which the economic management mechanism has been improved has limited our ability to develop our strengths.

--The schemes and acts of sabotage of the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, are an obstacle to the socialist construction of our people that must be overcome.

--The economic crisis in the capitalist countries and price changes on the world market have also affected the economic development of our country to some extent.

The next 3 years must be 3 years of very high efforts and arduous struggle so that we can continue to overcome our difficulties, put the economy on a stable footing and actively prepare for the next stage of development. This stage of the struggle must be manifested in the display of dynamism, creativity and self-reliance by the laboring people of the entire country, by all sectors, localities and installations, by improving the economic management mechanism and by expanding our cooperative relations with other countries.

If, in the next 3 years, we succeed in making our way through this stage filled with challenges, the prospects for steadily advancing our country's economy will be bright and clear. After 1985, the electric power problem will be partially resolved and petroleum and natural gas will continue to be explored and evaluated, large coal mines, large cement plants, large machine works and fertilizer plants will be in production; grain and food will be produced in adequate quantities and reserves will be established; the possibility will exist for strongly developing exports; and the economic management mechanism will have been improved and will be prepared to redistribute labor on a large scale in order to insure that the natural resources, arable land, forest resources, ocean resources and so forth in all areas of the country are developed better. We are confident that, through the very large efforts of the entire party and all the people, our country will develop on a larger scale and at a more rapid rate during the period from 1986 to 1990.

The 5th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party clearly defined the guidelines and tasks of the 1981-1985 five year plan as "achieving another level of development, reorganizing the structure and accelerating socialist transformation with a view toward basically stabilizing the economic and social situations, meeting the pressing and most vital needs in the daily lives of the people, reducing the most serious imbalances of the economy and taking an important step toward overcoming the abnormal situation that exists with regard to distribution and circulation, thereby providing additional premises and conditions for stronger and steadier progress in the years ahead."

In order to achieve the four socio-economic goals set forth by the 5th Congress of the party for the 1980's, we must, during the 3 years from 1983 to 1985, achieve the following specific goals:

--The standard of living: efforts must be focused on meeting the most pressing needs of everyday life, the needs for food, clothing, education, health care and so forth. We must meet the need for grain in 1983 and begin to build grain reserves in 1984. We must provide the grain and food products required to meet the ration standards of the various categories of persons who receive grain and food from the state. We must increase the supply of the following products each year and must, by 1985, meet the essential needs for cloth, fuel, medicine, paper, bicycles, bicycle spare parts and ordinary household utensils. Efforts must be concentrated on providing housing and jobs in the capital Hanoi and a number of municipalities and industrial zones.

--Building the material-technical bases of socialism: we must complete the construction of a number of important projects and provide the conditions needed to put these projects into use with a view toward reducing the serious imbalances that exist with regard to energy, communications-transportation, machine production machine repair and building materials production and providing additional production capacity within agriculture, light industry, the food processing industry and the sectors producing export goods. Importance must be attached to making well coordinated investments in depth in order to fully utilize the capacity of existing installations. Positive steps must be taken to prepare for the projects of the next 5-year plan.

--Socialist transformation: in Nam Bo, we must, by 1985, virtually complete the organizing of farmers within production collectives and agricultural cooperatives and gain the participation of a component of private handicraftsmen in the collective way of working by means of suitable forms of organization. We must strengthen and improve the quality of the state-operated economy while strengthening the socialist production relations within agriculture and the handicraft trades. We must accelerate the socialist transformation of commerce and resolutely transform and manage the market; expand the organized market in conjunction with reorganizing it; and transform, reorganize and manage the unorganized market.

--National defense and security: in view of the fact that we must contend with our immediate enemy on a long-range basis, we must constantly be vigilant, must continuously strengthen the national defense system and meet needs

of the defense of the country while establishing a good relationship between the economy and the national defense system and utilizing the production capacity of the army and the national defense industry in economic construction in a positive and suitable manner. We must firmly maintain political security and bring about strong changes in the maintenance of social order and safety; we must continue to defeat the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy, maintain combat readiness and win victory over a war of aggression should the enemy recklessly unleash such a war.

Every calculation contained within the plan must be based on the guidelines, tasks and objectives mentioned above, must be made on the basis of a revolutionary-offensive will, must display a high degree of dynamism and creativity and must be implemented with determination. This plan must be both scientific and revolutionary, must reflect the will of a determined people, the will of a revolutionary-offensive party and must be based on the very large creative capabilities of the masses, of installations, of localities and of the various sectors. It must be a plan that mobilizes each and every capability that exists now or will be created in order to overcome the difficulties we face, meet the most pressing requirements raised by life and bring about true changes in the economy and society.

Below are the major policies and measures for successfully implementing the state plans for 1983 and the next 3 years:

1. Displaying self-reliance, moving forward in the spirit of mastery and developing every potential in order to balance the plan in a positive and stable manner.

Every sector, locality and installation must take the initiative in looking for every way to develop upon its strengths and capabilities from many different sources in order to meet its own needs and contribute to the entire country.

Each sector, locality and installation must begin with the capabilities that they, themselves, have in their reserves of arable land, labor and production capacity, which are still large, in raising labor productivity, applying scientific and technological advances and, in particular, developing additional production capacity by means of policies and measures designed to practice thorough economy in production and consumption and overcome waste and losses, which are still large.

--They must correctly implement the guideline "the state and the people working together, the central level and the locality working together" and expand the cooperation and association in production and business among economic units, among localities and between the locality and the central level in order to supplement one another and create a combined strength. Every economic association must be fully reflected within the plan and must be implemented and controlled by means of an economic contract.

--They must accelerate their exports in order to increase the sources of imported materials for production while limiting, to the maximum degree possible,

the importation of consumer goods and products that can be produced domestically.

--They must make efficient and economical use of the material conditions provided by the state.

2. Resolutely concentrating our forces in order to successfully meet the most important requirements of key areas and units.

The number one requirement is to successfully resolve the grain and food problem, beginning by producing enough grain (rice and subsidiary food crops) to meet domestic consumer needs and establish the necessary reserves.

We must strongly develop the production of consumer goods, with efforts focused on cloth, the most essential consumer goods in the daily lives of the people, export goods and products that are contributed to the state, thereby helping to provide large sources of revenue for the budget.

Every effort must be made to accelerate our exports in order to insure the importation of the supplies and equipment needed for the operations of the various economic sectors. Every sector and locality must quickly create sources of export goods so that they can gradually balance their exports and imports and contribute to the effort by the central level to meet the common requirements of the economy. We must organize tourism, the services, and foreign exchange activities well in order to increase our foreign currency revenues. We must expand our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the countries within CEMA. We must implement the economic, cultural and scientific-technical treaties that have been signed with Laos and Kampuchea.

An effort must be made to make the highest possible use of the capacity of existing heavy industrial installations, accelerate the construction of and quickly put into use energy, mechanical engineering and raw material projects and consolidate and strengthen communications and transportation capacity. At the same time, every effort must be made to prepare the conditions for the next stage of development.

These requirements must be concretized in the form of lists of products, projects and jobs to which priority must be given with regard to the distribution of materials and money and the guidance of implementation.

As regards key areas and units, especially the high yield rice growing areas, the areas that specialize in the production of industrial crops, the capital Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the centralized industrial zones and the northern border provinces, it is necessary to provide concerted guidance and the conditions needed to quickly bring about a strong change and have a positive impact upon the socio-economic situation, the security and the national defense of the entire country.

3. Urgently reorganizing production and construction.

On the basis of the guidelines mentioned above, it is necessary to urgently reorganize production and construction in accordance with the following requirements:

--Defining the production guidelines and task of each installation in a manner consistent with socio-economic needs and actual conditions, consistent with the long-range planning of the various sectors and localities. Capital construction projects must be re-arranged in accordance with the guideline of concentrating our investments in projects the represent primary economic goals and which insure rapid returns from investments.

--We must reorganize production within each sector, each locality and each installation in accordance with the established guidelines and tasks and promote the establishment of production associations among installations that are closely related to one another in the production process, thereby insuring higher productivity, higher quality and improved efficiency in production and business. We must establish a division of labor and a division of management levels for the installations within the state-operated economy.

--We must expand the cooperation and association in production and business among the economic units within the different sectors, levels and segments of the economy. We must try to make maximum use of the production capacity of the state-operated economy, of installations that yield high economic returns; at the same time, we must establish coordination among large-scale, medium-scale and small-scale enterprises and among mechanized, semi-mechanized and manual production for the purpose of developing the capacity of installations and the various economic segments in accordance with the requirements of the state plan.

4. Establishing the socialist order within the field of distribution and circulation.

We must establish the socialist order first within the state-operated economy and the organized market to insure that the state controls the goods produced and contracted by state-operated enterprises, controls the majority of agricultural commodities by means of direct two-way trade relations with farmers, controls the essential goods produced by the other segments of the economy, removes private merchants from the market in grain, agricultural raw materials and export goods and prevents goods produced by state-operated enterprises from flowing onto the free market. We must expand the business network and improve the mode of business of socialist commerce in all fields of purchasing, wholesale sales, retail sales and the services, control all wholesale sales, control the majority of retail sales and successfully manage the market.

We must strengthen the national financial system; formulate and implement positive financial policies; distribute and redistribute national income in a reasonable manner; not consume more than we produce; practice thorough economy in consumption so that capital can be allocated to production and construction; regulate the income of the various strata of the population in a manner that benefits the state and the laboring people; and endeavor to reduce the budget and cash deficits. We must gradually stabilize prices and the monetary system.

We must meet a portion of the pressing requirements in the daily lives of manual workers, civil servants, troops and public security personnel and accelerate the research and preparations for improving the wage system to be consistent with actual conditions.

5. Developing the potentials of science and technology.

The plan for researching and applying science and technology must be an integral part of the socio-economic plan. We must create the conditions for key scientific-technological projects to be carried out well in order to support the various socio-economic goals. We must adopt a correct policy and establish an efficient organization for mobilizing scientific and technical forces to participate in the formulation and implementation of plans and the formulation and implementation of economic-technical plans for each crop, each species of livestock, each product, each area and each type of work.

We must widely apply technological advances in production, construction and everyday life in order to improve the quality of products, raise labor productivity, economize on supplies, create raw materials and spare parts for production and fully utilize machine and equipment capacity.

Additional scientific and technical cadres must be provided to the districts and production installations, including units within the collective economy. The mass campaign to become involved in science and technology must be accelerated.

6. Taking determined steps to improve the economic management and planning mechanism and improving guidance and management.

Improving the economic management and planning mechanism in a manner closely linked to reorganizing production and improving management work is an extremely important task in overcoming bureaucracy and subsidization, putting economic activities under cost accounting and raising productivity, quality and efficiency. We must thoroughly implement the principle of democratic centralism, establish a division of economic management levels, insure the centralized, unified leadership provided by the central level and, at the same time, increase the independence in production and business of installations, localities and sectors. We must improve the division of labor, improve socialist cooperation, uphold discipline, uphold the system of law and respect the state plan in economic activities. We must overcome the lack of harmony among the three types of economic interests, the interest of society, the interest of the collective and the interest of the individual laborer, and insure that these interests are the same.

We must continue to improve planning to insure that each management level is truly the master of its plans, that plans are truly formulated from the basic level upward, that plans are closely linked to cost accounting and socialist business practices, that plans are closely linked to policies and that the formulation of plans is closely linked to organizing and managing the implementation of plans. We must gain experience from the formulation of the 1983 plan so that we can do a better job of formulating the plans for 1984 and 1985 from the basic level upward, especially the plans of the more than 400 districts and the

several hundred enterprises, federations of enterprises, federated enterprises and corporations throughout the country.

We must intensify basic investigations and promote the making of forecasts, the formulation of overall charts on the distribution of production forces and the drafting of prospects plans in order to make positive preparations for the next 5-year plan.

Our guidance, management and inspection of the implementation of plans must be improved; the management agencies on the upper level must promptly resolve the problems pointed out by the lower level and must take positive steps to help the lower level overcome its difficulties.

7. Closely coordinating the economy with the national defense system.

In the next several years, it is necessary to perform the following several jobs well:

--Meeting the routine rear service and technical needs of the national defense system in peace time while increasing the reserves of the state; practicing frugality in the buildup of the people's armed forces; establishing a reasonable relationship in the buildup of the three elements of the military; and insuring that we have strong standing forces and powerful reserve forces.

Having army units engage in production in order to meet a portion of the needs of the national defense industry participating in planned economic activities; using the forces of the army to perform suitable jobs in economic construction.

On the basis of the guidelines, tasks, policies and measures presented above, the specific tasks of the various economic sectors within the 1983 state plan and the targets for 1985 are as follows:

I. Agriculture

Agriculture, the foremost front in the entirety of our country's economic construction at this time, is of decisive importance in the performance of the economic, social and national defense tasks. For this reason, the efforts of the entire country, of all sectors and levels must be focused on the agricultural front in order to accelerate production for the purpose of basically resolving the grain and food problem for society, the problem of raw materials for industry and the problem of agricultural products for exportation.

1. Grain.

Our target is to achieve self-sufficiency in grain in 1983 and begin to establish grain reserves in 1984. Thus, grain output in 1983 must reach 17 million tons, in paddy equivalent (14.3 million tons of paddy and 2.7 million tons of subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent); by 1985, grain output must reach 19 million to 20 million tons. Raising grain output by more than 1 million tons per year involves a very arduous struggle; however, we can and must succeed

in this attempt. To accomplish this, we must, in conjunction with practicing multicropping and clearing land for cultivation, attach special importance to practicing intensive cultivation, raising crop yields and establishing high yield rice growing areas in the Nam Bo Delta, the Red River Delta, the provinces of former Zone 5, the provinces of former Zone 4, the northern border provinces and within each locality. Intensive cultivation must become the basic way to achieve high efficiency and high yield in all rice growing areas, including the midlands and mountains. In 1983, the amount of area under the intensive cultivation of high yield rice must increase from 1.5 to 1.8 million hectares, or to 30 percent of the total amount of area under the cultivation of rice in our country; by 1985, high yield rice must be cultivated on 2 million hectares and must supply one-half of the country's paddy output.

Average rice yield per hectare in 1983 must be 24.5 quintals, with high yield rice yielding 37.5 quintals per hectare. Depending upon the characteristics of each area, we must determine the specific amount of area to be put under the cultivation of high yield rice during each growing season; special importance must be attached to intensively cultivating and expanding the cultivation of winter-spring rice, which is the rice crop that is most stable and produces the highest yield.

Over the past several years, subsidiary food crops have been given light attention and their production has declined, both in terms of the amount of area under cultivation and their yields. We must take determined steps to correct this situation and must continue to accelerate the development of subsidiary food crop production. We must make full use of the various types of soil to raise subsidiary food crops, must practice interplanting, companion cropping and both centralized and decentralized cultivation. As is the case with rice, full importance must be attached to the intensive cultivation of subsidiary food crops. At the same time, we must organize the transportation, processing and marketing of subsidiary food crops well in order to incorporate subsidiary food crops in the diet of the people and develop livestock production. The Ministry of Agriculture must coordinate with the various localities in guiding production so that 2.7 million tons of subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent, are produced in 1983 and 3.5 million tons are produced in 1985. The localities must take additional steps to further increase the production of subsidiary food crops together with developing livestock production.

In 1983, it is projected that the state will mobilize 3.6 million tons of grain, in paddy equivalent, which represents a 24 percent increase compared to 1982.

In order to increase the sources of food products, raw materials and, in particular, export goods, we must strongly develop the production of vegetables, beans and fruit crops, with importance attached to soybeans, green beans, peanuts, sesame, bananas and oranges. We must also consider it important to establish food product belts and centralized, specialized farming areas to supply food to the cities and industrial zones and supply products for exportation.

[24 Dec 82, pp 2,3 and 4]

[Text] In order to meet the targets mentioned above, efforts must be focused on guiding the successful implementation of the following primary measures:

--Completing the water conservancy projects that have been constructed in order to make full use of irrigation and drainage capacity, primarily for high yield, intensive cultivation areas; building addition medium and small-scale projects by means of local sources of capital and the contribution of manpower by the people; attaching importance to dredging rivers, canals and channels; developing the water conservancy network in the Nam Bo Delta and reducing the amount of land that becomes waterlogged in the Red River Delta (some 4.1 million hectares of rice will be irrigated in 1983 and 4.5 million hectares will be irrigated in 1985 with drainage being provided for 150,000 hectares); and preparing the conditions needed to build a number of large-scale water conservancy projects.

--Providing incentive for the strong development and the widespread use of the various types of organic fertilizer and water containing alluvial soil, the application of lime to fields and the cultivation of bean crops as rotation or companion crops in order to nourish and improve the soil and raise crop yields. The amount of chemical fertilizer supplied by the state, although it will increase compared to 1982, will still be low compared to requirements, consequently, priority must be given to the high yield, intensive cultivation areas and the centralized, specialized farming areas. The localities must accelerate their exportation of agricultural products so that they can import additional nitrogen fertilizer and general purpose fertilizer, thereby insuring ample fertilizer for crops. We must provide a full supply of insecticides, produce an ample supply of spray tanks, research ways to prevent pests and diseases and hybridize new varieties that are resistant to pests.

--Improving the rice seed system from the central to the basic levels, restoring vitality to original varieties and developing new, high yield varieties that withstand pests, diseases, drought, waterlogging, acidity and salinity and are suited to the conditions of each area. By 1985, 50 percent of the rice under cultivation must consist of new, high yield varieties.

--Rapidly introducing scientific-technological advances in agricultural production, especially advancements in the areas of seed, the prevention and control of pests and diseases, fertilization, soil improvement and so forth.

--Summarizing, supplementing and improving upon the various policies that provide incentive for the development of production, correctly implementing the contract policy within agriculture, adopting policies that provide incentive for the production, processing and marketing of subsidiary food crops, the tight management of rice, corn and so forth and correctly implementing the policy on the purchasing of grain, thereby insuring that the state controls the vast majority of commodity grain.

2. Industrial crops.

Our country has a rich variety of industrial crops, which have the advantages of requiring little by way of investments but quickly producing products of high economic value. As a result, in order to bring about extraordinary development in the field of exports, it is absolutely necessary to strongly develop the production of industrial crops.

The amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops will be 875,000 hectares in 1983 and 1.24 million hectares in 1985, which will represent a 610,000 hectare increase compared to 1980. In addition to investments in intensive cultivation and the expansion of production in all three segments of the economy, the state-operated segment, the collective segment and the household segment, we must encourage agencies, schools and army units to establish plantings of industrial crops, both centralized and decentralized, and widely utilize joint businesses and cooperation among provinces, between industrial and agriculture, between the central level and the local level and so forth in order to develop industrial crop production. It is necessary to establish a correct organization, adopt correct policies and implement the guideline "the central level and the locality working together, the state and the people working together." Importance must be attached to establishing areas specializing in the production of high yield industrial crops in order to insure a supply of raw materials to industry and for exportation.

We must rapidly increase the amount of area under the cultivation of sugarcane and develop the planting of sugarcane in all localities in order to meet the needs of the local people for sugar and molasses. Certain areas must be delineated as raw material areas and good policies must be adopted that insure that the central sugar mills operate at full capacity.

We must promote planning and promulgate policies that provide incentive for production in order to increase the amount of area under the cultivation of tobacco, primarily in the provinces of Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Bac, Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Dong Nai, Dong Thap and so forth, thereby providing an adequate supply of raw materials to industry and for exportation.

We must restore and develop the cultivation of cotton in those areas that have suitable land and climatic conditions (Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh, Gia Lai-Kontum and so forth), accelerate the planting of fiber bearing plants, such as jute, ramie, cotton, coconut, wild pineapple and so forth and, in particular, widely develop the sericulture movement in order to help meet the need for clothing. We must mobilize the people of the entire country to cultivate plants of economic value, such as oil bearing plants (coconut, castor oil plants, t'ung trees and citronella plants), medicinal plants, special product plants (anise and cinnamon) and so forth.

We must accelerate the practice of intensive cultivation of existing plantings of perennial industrial crops, plant much rubber, coffee and tea for exportation and insure that these plants are planted correctly.

As regards rubber, we must accelerate the planting of new rubber trees in conjunction with cultivating and harvesting existing plantings. During the 5 years from 1981 to 1985, in addition to the 70,000 hectares that will be planted as a result of direct investments by the state, it is necessary to develop various forms of joint businesses among the provinces of the Mekong Delta, Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces of eastern Nam Bo and the Rubber General Department in order to plant from 30,000 to 50,000 hectares and encourage the people to plant rubber trees in areas that have been planned for rubber tree cultivation.

We must increase the amount of area under the cultivation of coffee to 22,000 hectares by 1983 and 41,000 hectares by 1985. Of the land that will be planted with coffee between 1981 and 1985, the state will invest in the planting of 20,000 hectares and the people will be mobilized to plant an additional 6,000 hectares.

The cultivation of tea must be increased from 50,000 hectares in 1983 to 60,000 hectares in 1985. During the 5 years from 1981 to 1985, the state will invest in the planting of 10,000 hectares and will mobilize cooperatives and the people to plant another 10,000 hectares.

3. Livestock production.

Livestock production must be very strongly developed in all localities and by means of every form of organization, household livestock production and collective livestock production; at the same time, we must gradually strengthen and expand state-operated livestock production in order to supply increasingly better food products for the meals of our people, especially in the municipalities and industrial zones, and provide food products for exportation. Importance must be attached to developing the production of the species of large livestock in the midlands and mountains. We must develop the hog herd in areas in which many subsidiary food crops are raised. We must expand the raising of chickens, ducks, geese, goats and rabbits, beekeeping and pisciculture. The sectors and localities must insure an adequate supply of feed to installations that raise chickens and hogs in the food product belts in order to create stable sources of meat and eggs for the cities and industrial zones. We must strengthen and develop the livestock and poultry breeding systems, provide good veterinary care for livestock and so forth. In 1983, the buffalo and cattle herd will increase to 4.46 million head, a 4.4 percent increase compared to 1982, and the hog herd will number 11.6 million hogs, a 7 percent increase.

Together with developing production, we must continue to accelerate the socialist transformation of agriculture. We must accelerate the redistribution of cropland, gain the participation of the farmers of Nam Bo in collective production within production collectives and agricultural cooperatives and guide and assist the development of the household economy. We must be determined to implement the program of strategic significance, namely, accelerating the effort to build the district economy and strengthen the district level, with the district being used as the base for reorganizing production and distribution, linking the various economic installations within an association that competently supports

agricultural production and gradually advancing to large-scale socialist production.

II. Forestry

In order to protect the forests, carry out afforestation and harvest the forests in a reasonable manner, the locality and its laboring people must truly become the masters of forest land just as they are the masters of the land used in agriculture. Therefore, we must continue to assign land and assign forests to cooperatives, army units and other economic units and contract with cooperative member families to plant and protect forests in order to insure that there are specific persons in charge of each section of forest, persons who are responsible for thoroughly protecting and managing the forest and using arable land and local labor to develop forest resources and improve the standard of living of compatriots.

We must closely coordinate forestry with agriculture, expand our integrated businesses, use forest resources to develop the forests and put an end to the destruction of forests, to the burning of forests and the waste of forest products. We must closely link the settlement of nomads with the development of forestry and agriculture in the mountains and must implement the nationalities policy of the party and state, thereby benefiting the material and cultural lives of the ethnic minorities in a practical way.

The Ministry of Forestry has the responsibility of closely leading the entire sector and providing additional scientific-technical cadres, additional competent cadres to the localities, beginning with those that have large forests. The harvesting of the forests must primarily be directly carried out by the localities in accordance with the planning and policy of the central level. The central level should only directly manage those forests that require special protection and are being harvested on a large scale.

We must adopt specific planning, establish a detailed division of labor and adopt an incentive policy in order to strongly develop the movement of the people, army troops, agencies, schools and so forth to widely plant trees in all localities and quickly cover barren hills and coastal sand dunes.

In 1983, we will plant 55,000 hectares of new forests. In addition, the people will be mobilized to plant from 350 million to 400 million shade trees, fruit trees, trees of economic value (coconut, t'ung, citronella and so forth), timber bearing trees and trees to provide firewood in all localities.

We must accelerate the harvesting and processing of timber in order to achieve an output of 1.4 million cubic meters in 1983 and 1.6 million cubic meters in 1985. In conjunction with harvesting and transporting timber by mechanized means, full importance must be attached to using elephants and buffalo to pull timber and to making full use of rivers and streams to transport timber in order to economize on gasoline; where river routes exist, we must prohibit the use of trucks to transport timber. Attention must be given to coordinating harvesting and pre-processing at the entrance to forestry sites in order to make full use of

small pieces of wood and the branches of trees, thereby increasing the amount of wood that can be sawn into lumber and reducing transportation requirements.

III. Marine Products

Our ocean waters are a rich source of natural resources but the labor force that works at sea formed in a natural manner long ago and does not have the ability to develop the abundant potentials of the sea. For this reason, we must make full use of all existing, valuable labor while sending additional labor to the offshore waters in order to intensify the harvesting of marine products and the harvesting of the other resources of the sea so that we can meet the increasing needs of the people, raise the living standard of laborers and contribute to both consumption and exportation.

Beginning in 1983, every effort must be made to strengthen and develop the state-operated installations and cooperatives, restore and develop the fishing forces of the people and raise the efficiency and productivity of fishing, processing, purchasing and transportation in order to serve the needs of the cities, the industrial zones and the army. We must intensify the harvesting of products of high economic value, such as Euphorbia, sea turtles, seaweed and so forth, in order to support export activities.

We must develop the cultivation of marine products, especially the cultivation of fresh water and brackish water fish and shrimp, by making full use of ponds, lakes, swamps and lagoons as well as lowlying rice paddies. The cultivation of shrimp and the harvesting of shrimp for exportation must be strongly developed in the provinces of the Mekong Delta. Fresh water pisciculture must become an important production guideline of the various localities, especially within the food product belts around the major cities and the industrial zones.

In addition to the supplies provided by the state, the marine products sector must accelerate its exports in order to import additional supplies and spare parts for fishing installations.

In 1983, we will harvest 450,000 tons of ocean fish and 190,000 tons of fresh water and brackish water fish. In 1985, we will harvest 500,000 tons of ocean fish and 230,000 tons of fresh water and brackish water fish.

IV. Industry

The industrial installations and the installations within small industry and the handicraft trades throughout the country still have much potential in their labor, machinery and equipment; however, due to the shortage of raw materials, supplies and energy, only about one-half of their capacity is being used. In the years ahead, we must look for every way to resolve the raw material, supply and energy problems and must make additional investments in necessary installations in order to coordinate production lines and raise productivity and product quality in conjunction with improving the management and further developing the capabilities of these installations, especially those that are state-operated.

1. Light industry and the food products industry.

We must make the highest possible use of the existing production capacity of light industry and the food products industry, including small industry and the handicraft trades; make full use of the production capacity of the state-operated enterprises; develop the strengths that the capital Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Da Nang and so forth have in consumer goods production; expand the various forms of joint businesses and cooperation among enterprises, among sectors and between processing installations and localities that have sources of raw materials in order to make many consumer goods; and not allow shortages of ordinary consumer goods that meet the daily needs of the people to occur.

The main thrust of our effort is to do everything possible to create domestic sources of raw materials while accelerating our exports and developing our contract work and cooperation with foreign countries in order to provide additional raw materials for production. We must restore and develop the traditional trades and make full use of the labor, technology and raw materials of the localities in order to develop a wide variety of consumer goods.

Product quality must be the constant concern of production installations. We must initiate the registration of the products and the product quality of each production installation, strengthen quality control inspections, combat deceptive ways of earning a living and the manufacture of fake products and harshly punish manufacturers of fake products.

The textile industry must make better use of its existing knitting and weaving capacity on the basis of receiving an adequate supply of cotton, fibers, electricity, coal, gasoline and wood to make shuttles and spindles. The production of spare parts must be increased so that equipment can be repaired and restored. The exportation of agricultural products must be increased so that we can import additional cotton, fibers, chemicals and dyes for the textile sector. We must complete the construction of and put into use the Hanoi, Vinh and Nha Trang Knitting Mills and must supplement the Khanh Hoi, Nam Dinh and 8 March Textile Mills with knitting plants.

We will try to produce 260 million meters of cloth in 1983 and 380 million meters of cloth in 1985.

We must accelerate the restoration and development of the silk reeling trade and the weaving of cloth and silk by hand and by semi-mechanized means in all localities and within all families in order to help meet some of the need for clothing.

We must urgently plan and establish areas that produce raw materials for the Vinh Phu and Tan Mai Paper Mills; develop additional small-scale, manually operated paper production installations and small-scale soda production installations and use lime in place of soda in paper production; and organize the transportation and recycling of scrap paper while importing additional soda for paper mills. We will produce 50,000 tons of paper in 1983 and 90,000 to 100,000 tons in 1985, thereby fully meeting the needs of students for writing paper.

We must develop the manually operated and semi-mechanized sugar and molasses production installations and insure a supply of sugarcane to the central sugar mills in an effort to produce 238,000 tons of sugar in 1983 and 350,000 tons in 1985.

In conjunction with improving and restoring the production capacity of existing salt fields, investments will be made in the opening of new salt fields in the North in order to produce enough salt to meet domestic production and consumption needs and allocate some salt produced in the South for exportation. We will produce 550,000 tons in 1983 and 700,000 tons in 1985.

We must raise the level of bicycle production, especially the production of spare parts, tires and tubes and must meet the minimum needs for soap, household utensils, school supplies for students, public health implements, labor safety devices and so forth.

We must meet the minimum need for medicine, especially the ordinary types of medicine. We must increase the output and improve the quality of both consumer goods and export goods (ready-made clothing, embroidery, wicker products, woven rugs, art products and so forth).

2. Heavy industry.

We must reorganize and rearrange production installations and endeavor to increase the sources of energy and raw materials in order to make full use of equipment capacity and effectively support agriculture and the consumer and export goods industries. We must accelerate the construction of the key projects of the power, coal, mechanical engineering, chemicals and building materials sectors. We must conduct basic investigations, compile economic-technical argumentation and draw up blueprints in preparation for building a number of new installations serving the immediate and long-range requirements of the economy.

We must make full use of the capacity of the hydroelectric power plants. We must insure the importation and production of spare parts and supply oil and coal to the thermoelectric power plants on a priority basis in order to insure their normal operation.

We must urgently build and complete, in a well coordinated manner, the first generator section of the Pha Lai Power Plant so that we can put it into production in mid-1983 and virtually complete this project by 1985. We must maintain the rate of construction of the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant. We must look for every way to increase the sources of electricity in the southern provinces and must make urgent preparations so that we can quickly begin to build the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Plant. We must produce and import additional equipment so that we can construct small-scale hydroelectric power stations for the provinces of central Vietnam and the mountain provinces.

We must build and upgrade the electric power network, beginning in Hanoi and the industrial zones. We must strongly reduce the loss of electricity and reduce the consumption of fuel in electric power production. We must efficiently manage

and utilize power sources and practice thorough economy in the use of electric power in production and everyday life.

An effort will be made to produce 4.37 billion kilowatt hours of electricity in 1983, a 5 percent increase over 1982, and 5.5 billion kilowatt hours in 1985, a 48 percent increase compared to 1980.

Efforts must be focused on providing well coordinated material-technical bases, improving management and maintaining the living conditions of workers within the coal sector. We must accelerate the capital construction work being performed at the Mong Duong Mine, the Khe Cham Mine, the Tan Lap Mine and a number of projects at the Vang Danh and Mao Khe Mines; continue to expand the Cao Son, Nui Beo and Nui Hong Mines; complete the improvement of the Phan Me bituminous coal mines; and accelerate both construction activities and coal mining operations at the Lang Cam and Na Duong Coal Mines. Importance must be attached to mining the anthracite coal, bituminous coal and peat of the various localities in order to meet local requirements and reduce the transportation of coal from far away.

We must insure that the required amount of overburden is removed and must prepare strip mining sites for subsequent years. We must correct the lack of balance between mining operations and transportation and improve the sorting and grading of coal in order to insure the quality and grades of commercial coal.

Projects coal output is 6.5 million tons in 1983 and 8.5 million tons in 1985, a 60 percent increase compared to 1980. The amount of overburden stripped in 1983 will range from 23 million to 27 million cubic meters.

The petroleum-natural gas cooperation program with the Soviet Union must be implemented well. We must formulate an overall plan for the development of the petroleum and natural gas industry in the Vung Tau region.

We must continue the search for natural gas in the Red River Delta and continue the effort to determine the size of the natural gas reserves there.

As regards machine production, we must accelerate the production of spare parts so that we are better able to repair and restore the machinery, equipment and means of transportation of the various sectors. We must increase the production of river and ocean vessels (barges and freighters). We must produce an adequate supply of ordinary and improved tools and some small and medium-size machines and pieces of equipment. We must produce equipment for mines, equipment for small-scale hydroelectric power stations, equipment for sugarcane production, equipment for the production of paper, rice mill machines and machinery for the processing of agricultural products. We must maintain the production of the various types of tool making machines and electric motors, the Bong Sen tractor and the 12 horsepower generator at reasonable levels. The quality of metal consumer goods and exported tools and implements must be improved.

We must make good use of the assembly and production capacity of the electronics industry to support domestic consumption and export activities.

We must conduct research and efficiently rearrange production installations so that we can make full use of the existing equipment capacity of the entire sector.

As regards metallurgy, we must intensify the collection of scrap steel and provide an adequate supply of oil and electrodes in order to make good use of the steel refining and rolling equipment of the mills at the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex and in the South. We must complete the construction of the Tin Tu c and Son Duong Tin Mines and the installations producing lead and zinc.

We will produce 46,000 tons of rolled steel in 1983 and 70,000 tons of steel in 1984.

As regards chemicals and fertilizer, we must accelerate the restoration and expansion of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine and prepare for the construction of the apatite ore enrichment plant. In conjunction with expanding the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, it is necessary to accelerate the mining of pyrite ore at Lang Lai and import additional iron and sulphur pyrite in order to make full use of the capacity of the superphosphate plant. We must complete the installations producing roasted phosphate fertilizer, research the production of fused phosphate fertilizer and the equipment of small cement plants to increase the production of fertilizer for agriculture.

We must reorient the production of some apatite grinding installations. We must provide a full supply of the chemicals and raw materials needed to produce insecticides. Positive steps must be taken to develop and utilize domestic raw materials and accelerate the production of the other types of chemicals on both a medium scale and a small scale as well as the production of spare parts made of rubber, tires, inner tubes, paint, welding rods, acetylene, calcium, "bot nhe," soda and so forth in order to reduce the importation of these products and meet the needs of the economic sectors.

We will produce 240,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer in 1983, a 21 percent increase compared to 1982, and produce 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985.

As regards building materials, we must complete the Bim Son and Hoang Thach Cement Plants; accelerate the construction of the enlarged Ha Tien Cement Plant; restore the production capacity of the Haiphong Cement Plant in order to achieve stable output in the years ahead; provide a stable and adequate supply of coal, oil and electricity to the large cement plants; and attach importance to improving the quality of the small-scale cement plants.

We will produce 1 million to 1.2 million tons of cement in 1983 and 2 million to 2.5 million tons in 1985.

We must expand the stone quarries in the South, strongly develop the stone splitting trade and strongly develop the production of unbaked building materials and improved building materials. We must increase the production and the

exportation of the various types of precious stone. We must develop the brick and tile installations in the Nam Bo Delta.

Area geological investigations and the drawing of geographical maps must be accelerated. We must continue to search and explore for a number of types of minerals so that we can rapidly develop these resources; in this field, efforts must be focused on searching for several minerals of major significance, such as bauxite, tin, molybdenum, pyrite, wolfram, etc.

V. Transportation and Posts-Telegraph

We must plan the efficient development of the communications-transportation network throughout the country; quickly reorganize and rearrange transportation capacity; improve our management and move forward to meet the transportation requirements involved in supporting production, construction and everyday life. We must give priority to the development of ocean and river transportation; strengthen and develop the transportation capacity of the railroad sector; and continue to build the civil aviation sector. We must widely develop the use of rudimentary means of transportation and develop communications and transportation in the countryside and the mountains, especially within the districts. We must intensify the repair and production of means of transportation and increase the supply of means of transportation. We must rely upon the people and mobilize the people to build the local communications network.

The central tasks of the transportation sector in 1983 are to promptly receive and transport all imports and exports, transport cargo between the North and the South, transport Quang Ninh coal, transport materials and goods to the border provinces and provide transportation for the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The cargo transported within the country will increase 9 percent in terms of tons and 16 percent in terms of tons per kilometer in 1983 compared to 1982 and will increase by 35 percent in 1985 compared to 1980.

We must continue to make organizational improvements in order to provide additional cargo handling capacity, eliminate the bottlenecks in transportation and transport cargo from the Haiphong area. We must offer a complete line of services to the crews of long distance vessels, provide ship repair services for foreign countries and provide more services at airports, seaports and railroad stations as well as on ships in order to create additional sources of capital with which to develop the sector.

We must establish a reasonable division of labor and echelons in transportation among the various sectors and between the central level and the localities; establish lines over which continuous transportation is provided through the use of joint transportation and transport agents; restore order and discipline and combat the negative phenomena within transportation.

As regards the posts-telegraph sector, we must begin the formation of a unified, national information-communications network, one that insures the rapid,

uninterrupted flow of information from the central level to the provinces, municipalities and installations. We must increase our cooperation in business and seek assistance in the form of technology and equipment from the socialist countries and the various international organizations. The losses, delays and communication failures in postal and telegraph services must be reduced to the lowest possible level. The output value of posts-telegraph professional services will increase by 15 percent in 1983 compared to 1982.

VI. Investments in Capital Construction

In the 3 years from 1983 to 1985 we must continue to reorganize our investments in capital construction, closely calculate returns and make selective investments based on the following guidelines:

We must give priority to investments in development in depth that are designed to complete and coordinate existing enterprises; focus investments on grain production and the processing of agricultural products and exports; make appropriate investments in electric power, coal, petroleum, natural gas, fertilizer, cement, fiber, textiles, machinery, spare parts production and so forth; selectively strengthen the material-technical bases of the communications-transportation sector; and gradually meet the housing and potable water needs in the various economic centers, especially the capital Hanoi.

We must take positive steps to correctly implement the guideline "the central level and the locality, the state and the people working together." The sectors and localities must utilize self-acquired capital and credit to supplement the centralized capital sources of the state for the purpose of meeting the requirements involved in expanding and increasing production capacity, improving product quality and improving or building public welfare projects.

We must re-examine the various projects and reduce in size or postpone the construction of projects that are not truly necessary or for which we will not be able to provide the necessary production conditions once they have been constructed. We must provide the capital and materials needed for each project, beginning with the key projects of the state. The construction of each project item and each project must be carried out in a centralized, start to finish, well coordinated manner. Investments must be based on economic-technical plans and economic returns must be the foremost norm of construction investment plans.

We must make good preparations for investments and construction, especially with regard to the major projects of the mechanical engineering sector, the metallurgy sector, the chemicals sector and so forth in order to create the conditions for accelerating capital construction in the years 1984 and 1985 and under the 1986-1990 five year plan.

In 1983, we will still have a very large number of unfinished construction projects, practically all of which are nearing completion and about to be put into production. A number of projects, such as the Pha Lai Power Plant, the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant, the Vung Tau petroleum and gas project, the Ha

Tien Cement Plant, the Lao Cai Apatite Mine, the Thang Long bridge, the Thong Nhat Railroad and the Dau Tieng Lake, require very large investments of capital. The Tri An hydroelectric power project requires an additional capital investment in 1983.

In order to implement the guidelines and meet the objectives of the 1981-1985 five year plan in accordance with the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress, because the capital and building materials (cement, lumber, steel, gasoline and oil) available under the 1983 plan will be limited, the capital invested by the state in capital construction can only be increased by 19 percent compared to the total capital invested in 1982, with the majority of this capital being invested in unfinished projects in order to quickly put them into production.

With the plan being arranged in this manner, 1983 will be marked by a number of important projects being put into production, such as the following: generator section number 1 of the Pha Lai Power Plant, which will have a capacity of 110,000 kw; production line number 2 of the Bim Son Cement Plant, which will have a capacity of 600,000 tons per year; the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, which will have a capacity of 1.1 million tons per year; the Hanoi, Nha Trang and Vinh Fiber Mills which will have a capacity of 250,000 stacks of fiber; the La Nga Sugar Mill, which will have a capacity of 2,000 tons of sugarcane per day; the construction of 220,000 square meters of housing in the cities and industrial zones, with 70,000 square meters being constructed in Hanoi alone, etc.

VII. Exports and Imports

Exports and imports are an extremely important task of the economy, a task of pressing and long-range significance to our country. Investments designed to rapidly increase our exporting capacity must be closely linked to the building of the economic structure, to economic planning and economic policies. In conjunction with making every effort to develop production and practicing thorough economy in consumption so that we can rapidly increase the sources of export goods, we must expand service activities, tourism, ship supply services, exchange activities involving overseas compatriots and other forms of business in order to increase our foreign currency revenues.

As regards exports, the efforts of the central level and the local level must be focused on investments and management in order to develop the 25 primary export goods. Every effort must be made to encourage the sectors and localities to export a variety of other products.

Over the next 3 years, the quantities of heavy industrial goods (anthracite coal, apatite, tin, chromite, cement, machine products and so forth) allocated for exportation will not be large. Our primary emphasis will continue to be agricultural products, processed agricultural products, forestry products and marine products. Special importance must be attached to developing the production of annual and perennial industrial crops of high economic value, with attention given to fiber bearing crops and oil bearing crops.

In conjunction with developing the cultivation of industrial crops, we must increase our processing capacity in order to improve the quality and increase the

value of export goods and limit the exportation of raw agricultural, forestry and marine products.

As regards export goods that are under the management of the state, the various sectors and localities must fulfill their obligation to deliver these goods to the central level and must make full use of existing labor, arable land and production capacity to organize cooperation and joint businesses in the production of export goods in order to increase the output value of their exports.

It has been projected that the value of exports will increase by 51 percent in 1983 compared to 1982, with agricultural products and processed agricultural products increasing by 83 percent, marine products increasing by 50 percent, forestry products increasing by 56 percent, light industrial, small industrial and handicraft goods increasing by 21 percent and mineral products increasing by 67 percent.

In order to achieve export objectives, it is necessary to:

--Implement and thoroughly comply with Council of Ministers' decision 113 on exports and the various documents of the Ministry of Foreign Trade that provide guidance concerning this matter. The supplies and goods that are needed for the production and exchange of export goods.

--Strongly develop upon the strengths and the role of the foreign trade sector in guiding, organizing and developing the production of export goods and in participating in organizing and managing the exports business.

--Reassign, in a reasonable manner, the responsibility for purchasing a number of agricultural products for exportation and adopt a policy for practicing economy in the domestic consumption of such products as tea, coffee, peanuts, tobacco, wine, shrimp, squid and so forth, so that priority can be given to exporting these products.

We must tightly manage imports. Special importance must be attached to increasing our importation of raw materials, fuels and other materials. A policy must be adopted to protect and develop the production of goods at home, determined not to import any product that can be produced domestically. We must examine and analyze the returns from imported goods and import markets. We must make full use of existing equipment capacity, redistributing it from places where a surplus exists to places experiencing a shortage, and only import those items that are truly essential. Every sector, locality and installation must practice economy when using imports, must use imports in an efficient manner and must calculate their ability to repay debts that they incur.

VIII. Distribution and Circulation

The most pressing, burning issue at this time in distribution and circulation is the need to look for every practical and effective way possible to bring about a marked change in the standard of living of the people, primarily manual workers, civil servants, troops and public security forces, and, on this basis,

increase their enthusiasm for and confidence in the party and state and create positive factors that stimulate the process of socio-economic stabilization and development.

Although the economy is still encountering difficulties and experiencing major imbalances, on the rather strong momentum of development of agricultural production and consumer goods production, we possess realistic capabilities for meeting the essential needs of the people in the next 3 years, beginning in 1983, for grain, vegetables, beans, salt, fish sauce, sugar, fish, meat, fuel, cloth, medicine and a number of other ordinary consumer goods.

The matter of decisive importance is to control these products so that we can manage and promptly distribute them to the correct recipients at the correct place without doing so on the basis of averages, without employing subsidization, without losses or waste. Toward this end, our state has been and is taking steps to gradually stabilize the financial system, the monetary system, the market and prices while strengthening socialist commerce and insuring that products are supplied in accordance with ration standards. Steps must be taken to regulate the incomes of the various strata of the population.

In the immediate future, our efforts must be focused on successfully resolving the following pressing problems:

1. Controlling the sources of goods.

The state-operated enterprises must deliver the entire product produced under the state plan to the state-operated commerce system and the supply system of the state and may not retain any portion of this product for the purposes of marketing it on their own or using it to pay material bonuses.

As regards small industry and the handicraft trades, the contracting agencies must take delivery of all products, which must meet specifications, and must purchase the vast majority of the products produced by small industry and handicraft production installations. Installations that operate in a deceptive manner, produce fake goods or pilfer raw materials from the state must be dealt with in a harsh manner.

As regards agriculture, it is necessary to implement a uniform, nationwide policy on the mobilization of grain under obligations, a policy that encompasses the agricultural tax and purchases under obligations by means of two-way contracts. Determined steps must be taken to remove private merchants from the grain market. We must harshly punish persons who speculate in grain and must, at the same time, manage and control grain at its place of production but must avoid "blocking the flow" and posing obstacles to the production and the daily lives of the people.

The purchasing of forestry products, marine products and other agricultural products must also be carried out through economic contracts and at stable directed prices.

2. The financial and monetary systems.

In order to stabilize the national financial market, we must promptly improve financial policies in order to mobilize additional sources of capital for the state budget and mobilize additional cash into banks. We must implement a policy of thorough economization and limit expenditures that are in the nature of subsidies. We must strengthen the financial management organization and implement tight financial control.

The obligation and discipline of state-operated enterprises with regard to contributing accumulated capital and other accounts to the state must be upheld. The agencies that manage enterprises and the enterprises themselves must adopt specific plans and measures for increasing their production and business efficiency, controlling production costs and circulation expenses and eliminating unreasonable costs and costs that do not conform with regulations. We must prohibit the raising of prices at will and prohibit the practice of using the difference between prices to increase the profits and revenues of the enterprise or local budget. We must intensify the mobilization of collective and private agriculture, industry and commerce by means of taxes and on the basis of revising the tax policy and must wage a determined struggle against evasion of taxes, non-payment of taxes and tax deferments that do not comply with policy. We must continue to improve policies for the purposes of accelerating the savings movement, attract money from Vietnamese overseas, tightly manage cash and expand the making of non-cash payments through the bank.

We must initiate the issuing of government bonds.

We must determinedly rearrange our expenditures and reduce them to a level commensurate with revenues. We must urgently codify the guideline "the state and the people working together, the central level and the locality working together" in order to mobilize the labor of the people in a reasonable manner and in exact accordance with general policies and regulations while avoiding loopholes, corruption and abuse in this area.

We must establish unified financial management: all accounts receivable and accounts payable must comply with the policies and regulations of the state and must be fully reflected in the budget. We must prohibit the establishment of illegal funds outside the budget and outside bank funds. In view of the fact that the financial sources of the state are limited, the majority of these sources must be allocated to the central budget; the localities may take the initiative in balancing and managing their budgets but must fully report their budgets to the central level. The Council of Ministers must closely audit the expenditures of the localities.

In 1983, state budget revenues are projected to increase by 19 percent with budget expenditures increasing 11 percent compared to 1982.

3. Prices.

In the immediate future, we must maintain the present system of directed prices and only make adjustments to these prices where they are truly deemed necessary

in order to avoid unnecessary upheavals; a determined struggle must be waged to gradually stabilize prices and restore order to prices, beginning within the state-operated economy; and combat the tendency to raise prices and emphasize free market mechanisms.

As regards wholesale prices, we must continue to improve and stabilize the current system of prices on the basis of constantly reducing production costs and circulation costs. With respect to purchasing prices, it is extremely important that we closely link purchases to sales on the basis of stable obligations and two-way contracts, maintain the stipulated price ratios and purchasing prices for rice and immediately stop selling supplies and goods at high prices and purchasing rice at high prices. As regards purchases that are made over and above obligations and outside contracts, guidance must be provided so that purchases are made at incentive prices and not market prices, which are now under the impact of the factor of profiteering. The adjustment of the purchasing prices paid for certain products must be carefully examined in order to maintain a reasonable relationship within the price system.

As regards retail prices, in addition to the goods that are sold under ration standards and at supply prices to manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces, the state must implement a two price structure: stable retail prices for a number of essential goods sold to manual workers and civil servants and sold in two-way trade relations to farmers, artisans, handicraftsmen and so forth and business support prices (directed) for products that lie outside the scope mentioned above. As regards a number of products that are produced at losses, we must first reorganize their production, redefine production guidelines, re-evaluate production costs and circulation costs and then determine whether or not to adjust the prices of these products instead of raising prices at will or making sweeping compensation for losses through the budget.

We must implement a unified price management system: the localities may not change at will the prices of those products whose prices are established exclusively by the state. As regards those products for which they have the responsibility of pricing, the sectors and localities must do so on the basis of the general principles and regulations of the state concerning price management. We must improve our price auditing and control work and maintain discipline with regard to complying with the directed prices of the state. Every economic, administrative and educational measure possible must be employed in the struggle to stabilize market prices.

4. Wages.

In view of the fact that the economy is still encountering difficulties and the staff within the state sector is too large, we cannot resolve the wage problem in a fundamental manner. In the immediate future, the most basic and decisive measure that can be taken to reduce the difficulties in the daily lives of manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces continues to be insuring a supply of goods and focusing efforts on supplying the quantity and quality of goods required under ration standards and supplying them at the right price and

time. We must quickly reorganize and strengthen the commerce system, improve the mode of distribution, insure that goods reach the hands of consumers and resolutely oppose misappropriation and conspiracy within the agencies and units that perform this work.

Measures must be taken to reduce some of the difficulties being encountered by the manual workers and civil servants within the administrative sector. Within the production sectors, we must closely examine the completion of plans by manual workers on the basis of reasonable quotas and unit prices, insure that a correlation exists, correctly implement the regulations on piecework wages and bonuses and correct the disproportionate differences in income within the production and business sectors as well as between these sectors and the administrative and professional sector.

Together with taking the measures mentioned above in the immediate future, we must soon initiate research and actively prepare the conditions for gradually carrying out a basic reform of the wage system in exact accordance with socialism's principle of distribution in accordance with labor.

b. Developing socialist commerce and strengthening the management of the market.

We must resolutely implement the policies and measures that have been set forth with regard to strengthening socialist commerce and market management. This is the central issue in the field of distribution and circulation, is the leading edge in the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" on the economic front.

In order to manage the market, we must:

--Restore socialist order, primarily within the state-operated economy and state agencies while exposing and closing the loopholes in all areas (production, purchasing, distribution, transportation, warehouse storage and so forth) that are being used by decadent, degenerate and deviant elements within the state apparatus who are conspiring with profiteers and smugglers to steal socialist property.

--Expand the socialist commerce front, which encompasses both state-operated commerce and the marketing cooperatives; improve the mode of business in order to support production and everyday life well; and make the implementation of policies, the improvement of customer service and becoming the masters of the market and prices the foremost task while opposing the business for business sake tendency and the pursuit of profit. We must revamp the organization and reorganize the activities of the entire socialist commerce system in order to insure the uninterrupted flow of goods from the place of production to markets and eliminate all unnecessary intermediary elements that pose an obstacle to production and increase circulation costs.

--Concentrate the circulation of goods within the socialist commerce organizations; the production sectors, the governments on the various levels and the administrative and professional agencies may not operate wholesale businesses.

--Perform regular, continuous inventory and control work on the market in accordance with the following principles: businesses must be issued licenses, must open accounts that enable payments to be made through the bank, must pay the taxes required by law and must submit to regular inspections by the state of their financial records, sources of goods, gross income, capital and prices. We must rely upon the masses and utilize the professional measures of the specialized agencies (public security, tax and commerce) to investigate, expose and very harshly punish dishonest merchants, profiteers, smugglers, persons who raise prices and deviant, decadent elements within the state apparatus.

IX. The Population and Labor

Ascertaining the exact size of the labor force, tightly managing labor, endeavoring to provide jobs to laborers, which is an effort that must be directed toward agricultural production, accelerating livestock production, opening trades, developing forestry, fishing, the handicraft trades and small industry and developing the services within the cities are an economic and social task of important significance. At the same time, we must take positive steps to achieve the target of sending 1 million persons, including laborers and their dependents, throughout the country to build new economic zones, with some 200,000 persons being sent in 1983 to places where the necessary production and living conditions have been prepared. Each locality must adopt a specific plan on the redistribution of labor within the scope of the locality. It is very important that we take positive steps to immediately prepare to effectively carry out the large-scale, nationwide redistribution of labor under the next 5-year plan.

The corps of scientific cadres and technical laborers is our country's most precious asset. The state must adopt a suitable policy for fully and effectively utilizing cadres who have a college or vocational middle school education and the technical workers who have been trained.

In order for each laborer to do everything possible to contribute to the prosperity and strength of the fatherland, work with enthusiasm and work in an efficient and highly productive manner, it is necessary to improve the organization of labor and to adopt a policy that provides appropriate incentive. We must research and promulgate a labor obligation law at an early date, one that mobilizes and compels every able-bodied person to work. In our labor cooperation with foreign countries, we must energetically seek various forms of contract work; as regards the labor sent overseas, the persons who are sent must be selected in exact accordance with standards and must be thoroughly educated and tightly organized and managed to insure that they learn a trade and exert a good political influence.

As regards the labor within the state sector, the pressing issue at this time is the need to reorganize the state management apparatus in order to reduce the number of intermediary levels and reduce the size of administrative staffs so that the economy can be guided and managed in a swift and effective manner on the local and basic levels; in addition, more cadres must be assigned to the districts and installations.

The production installations must take the initiative in developing every supply and raw material capability in order to expand their production and provide additional, stable work for manual workers. We must expand the practice of assigning wage fund contracts based on the volume of production and business. The enterprise director must be given greater independence with regard to using labor and the wage fund.

In 1983, labor productivity is projected to increase by 6 percent in the industrial sectors, 7 percent in capital construction, 6 percent in transportation and so forth compared to 1982.

An effort must be made to reduce the rate of population growth to 2.1 percent in 1983 and 1.7 percent by 1985. The planned parenthood campaign must be intensified. The sectors, localities and basic units must establish specific targets for this campaign, closely guide it on a regular basis and encourage and persuade the people to support it; in particular, the public health sector must take positive steps in this area. In the highlands and ethnic minority areas, we should, rather than limiting births, give full attention to the protection of mothers and newborns.

X. Education, Training, Culture, Public Health and Social Work

1. Education.

We must gradually improve the quality of general school education in accordance with the education reform program. We must develop general school education in the provinces of the South and the ethnic minority areas. Importance must be attached to providing a comprehensive education, to molding the new, socialist man and a determined effort must be made to provide occupational counselling to middle school students. We must establish close coordination among the school, the family and society and coordinate studies with productive labor.

We must improve the subject matter in supplementary education and provide supplementary education to adults, beginning with persons of work age and key cadres within the villages. Classroom supplementary education must be developed in the southern provinces. Every step must be taken to wipe out illiteracy in the highland districts along the border and in the former resistance war base area.

We must continue to develop kindergarten education and strengthen existing schools, especially in the large municipalities and industrial zones.

We must correctly implement the guideline "the state and the people working together" in supporting education. We must research and propose programs that are consistent with the investment capabilities of the state and the contributions of the people.

2. The training of specialized cadres and technical workers.

We must reorganize the network of colleges, academies, vocational middle schools and trade training schools so that it is truly efficient; the training responsibilities that are assigned to the various schools must be consistent with the requirements and capabilities of the economy. Full importance must be attached to insuring the political and specialized quality of training and meeting the needs of the localities and installations for scientific-technical cadres and manual workers, especially in the southern provinces and the mountains. We must expand the domestic elementary and advanced training of practical application students and research students. Attention must be given to making increased use of the various forms of on-the-job training, correspondence classes and classroom supplementary education.

The recruiting of students must be reoriented, must be based on territory in order to close link training with the distribution and utilization of graduates. We must research and promulgate a policy concerning the assignment of jobs to graduates at agricultural production cooperatives or handicrafts cooperatives, in the mountains, on the islands and so forth. These are places where the young are challenged and forged, and the young are ready to accept any challenges for the sake of the prosperity of the country and the happiness of their compatriots.

In order to combine education and productive labor, improve the quality of training and produce additional products for society, the schools must accelerate their production activities and scientific research.

In the next 3 years, we will annually enroll 120,000 technical workers in the colleges and vocational middle schools, 15,000 persons in the on-the-job special training and 20,000 persons in technical worker supplementary education classes.

3. Culture and information.

We must develop and improve the quality of cultural and information activities, with a view toward supporting the political task of the party and state and encouraging the movement to work, produce, practice economy and successfully implement the state plan. A thorough and continuous struggle must be waged to rid ourselves of the slave, reactionary, decadent culture, superstitions and other social ills.

We must protect and properly maintain existing cultural facilities. Active preparations must be made for gradually and selectively building cultural projects and the sites of historic ruins of major significance to the country, such as Dien Bien, Con Dao, Truong Son, Den Hung, the tomb of President Ho Chi Minh and so forth.

We must develop the various forms of culture and art and attach importance to supporting production installations, construction installations and units of the armed forces, especially in the border provinces and new economic zones. Support must be coordinated with business revenues in order to create additional sources of capital with which to develop the sector.

4. Public health-social work, physical culture-sports.

We must intensify the disease prevention sanitation campaign with a view toward improving the environment in which we live and improving the work environment. We must accelerate the production of vaccines and heighten the efficacy of inoculations in order to prevent the outbreak of epidemics. We must strengthen and improve the quality of existing public health facilities. We must develop the role played by the public health network on the basic level, especially the village public health network. Importance must be attached to building the basic level public health network in the South and the mountains. We must develop domestic sources of pharmaceuticals and drugs in order to provide a supply of ordinary medicines to the people.

The receiving of wounded soldiers and the gradual transfer of seriously ill soldiers who have received medical treatment and convalesced back to their localities and families must be well organized. We must research and amend a number of policies regarding wounded veterans and the families of war dead and must implement the rear area policies well.

The quality of child care centers must be improved. The construction of these centers must be closely linked to the development of production and construction.

We must upgrade the physical culture campaign to a mass movement and invest manpower in the development of suitable sports on a level that meets international standards.

XI. The Technical Sciences

The technical sciences are a direct production force, are a tremendous potential that must be developed in order to support economic construction. In the immediate future, in conjunction with intensifying basic scientific research, it is necessary to expand our research into applied science, widely apply scientific and technological achievements and advanced experiences in production and implement the 72 key scientific and technical advancement programs of the state while carrying out the other scientific and technological activities, with a view toward:

--Raising crop and livestock yields, thereby helping to meet the needs for food, clothing, medicine, education, raw materials for industry and raw materials for exportation; developing technical measures that make good use of existing production capacity, most importantly measures that involve the improvement of industrial processes, the improvement of equipment, the improvement of product structure, a reduction in the percentage of waste and the percentage of defensive products and an increase in the percentage of machine and equipment capacity that is utilized.

--Improving product quality on the basis of intensifying the effort to formulate, revise and apply technical standards and providing the necessary measuring equipment and devices as well as quality control equipment.

In the next 3 years, we must focus our efforts on researching a number of fundamental matters pertaining to the period of transition and the initial stage of the process of socialist industrialization in our country and must, together with the various sectors within the natural sciences and the technical sciences, conduct basic socio-economic investigations in a number of key areas, including the capital Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

XII. Organizing the Economy in the Various Areas

The arable land and natural resources in the various areas of our country are extremely rich. Each area has very large strengths and potentials that are waiting to be developed. In the next 3 years, on the basis of the guidelines and tasks of the economic sectors and the characteristics of each area, the available capability must be employed in order to develop the strengths of each area, especially the Red River Delta and the Nam Bo Delta, the capital Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, thereby meeting the needs in the production and daily lives of the people of the area while contributing more and more to meet the needs of the entire country. On this basis, we must bring about a fundamental change within the economy, strongly stimulate socio-economic construction and development and strengthen national defense and political security in order to quickly stabilize the situation and create a strong position from which to protect the fatherland.

1. The western provinces and the provinces of eastern Nam Bo.

These provinces have very large strengths in the cultivation of rice, the raising of livestock, the harvesting of marine and aquatic products (shrimp, fish, and ocean resources), the production of perennial and annual industrial crops and fruit crops and abundant potentials for exporting agricultural products, marine products and aquatic products. At present, however, the Nam Bo Delta lacks building materials, housing, schools and medical treatment facilities and travel is still difficult.

In order to develop upon the strengths and overcome the weaknesses that exist, it is necessary to implement the following policies and measures:

--Accelerating socialist transformation in conjunction with planning and zoning production and establishing an efficient allocation of crops and livestock species in order to achieve increasingly high productivity; making good use of labor in order to intensify land clearing operations and practice intensive cultivation and multicropping in order to quickly open high yield rice production areas and develop them into rice bowls producing the largest output of commodity rice in the country, in an effort to achieve a grain output of 6.5 million tons in 1983 and 8 million tons in 1985. As regards the provinces of eastern Nam Bo, practicing intensive cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops is the primary measure for achieving a large degree of self-sufficiency in grain and reducing the quantities that must be supplied by the central level.

--Accelerating the investigation, research, development and processing of a number of important natural resources in order to create stable sources of raw materials to replace some of the raw materials that must be imported, such as medicinal plants, ferrous metals, building materials, the various types of chemicals and so forth.

--Increasing the quality and the efficiency of the production and transmission of electric power; developing medium and small-scale hydroelectric power plants; mining and processing coal; and researching a national energy policy at an early date with a view toward making efficient use of existing sources of fuel and energy and developing many new sources (petroleum, natural gas, biogas, solar, wind and so forth).

--Expanding the scale of production and improving the quality of consumer goods, metal products, means of transportation, spare parts, machine parts, electronic products, etc.

--Intensifying the investigation of natural resources and natural conditions, with importance attached to areas in which we plan to expand the amount of area under the cultivation of grain and industrial crops and areas that show many prospects with regard to the following minerals: petroleum and natural gas, coal, apatite, tin, bauxite, rare earth metals, building materials and so forth.

--Establishing the scientific bases supporting the effort to improve the organization and management of the economy and society, with importance attached first to agriculture, industry, capital construction and communications-transportation.

--Selectively strengthening the material bases of the various research agencies, beginning with those facilities that receive equipment as aid from foreign countries, facilities whose construction is incomplete and the several facilities managing the implementation of the key scientific and technological advances programs of the state.

--Expanding the various forms of cooperation between research agencies and production installations in order to accelerate production and create additional sources of capital with which to develop the technical sciences.

--Making reasonable and efficient use of the force of scientific-technical cadres by reorganizing this force so that its cadres are utilized in the occupations for which they were trained; strengthening the research facilities of the central level, the provinces and the municipalities; assigning additional scientific cadres to the districts and large enterprises; and adopting an appropriate remuneration policy that provides incentive for cadres to go to places where difficulties are being encountered.

As regards the social sciences, an effort must be made to carry out the tasks established for the social sciences within the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party and the Political Bureau resolution on the science and technology policy.

--Strongly developing the production of industrial crops in a manner consistent with the conditions at each place, such as soybeans, sugarcane, peanuts, tobacco, sesame and so forth, especially rubber, coffee and peaches in the East and coconuts and jute in the delta in order to provide raw materials to industry and for exportation.

--Developing the raising of buffalo and cattle in order to provide both draft power and meat; developing the raising of hogs and poultry, especially seasonal ducks, and the production of vegetables and fruit for supply to Ho Chi Minh City, the Bien Hoa industrial complex and Vung Tao.

--Focusing efforts on the harvesting of marine products and the raising of coastal salt water shrimp in the provinces of Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Tien Giang and Cuu Long; developing the intensive cultivation of fresh water and brackish water fish in virtually all of the remaining bodies of water.

--Protecting and developing the mangrove forests and planting timber bearing trees, trees that provide raw materials for paper production and trees that provide firewood.

--Rearranging the industrial network, opening small industry and handicraft installations and cooperating with Ho Chi Minh City in order to accelerate the processing of agricultural products and marine products and the production of wooden furniture, ceramicware, pottery and building materials for use in everyday life and for exportation; restoring and developing sericulture and the weaving of cotton cloth and silk; cooperating with the Rubber General Department in planning and developing rubber production on large tracts of land; and actively participating in the construction of the Chi An Hydroelectric Power Plant;

--Increasing the exportation of agricultural products in order to import additional fertilizer, insecticides, petroleum products and so forth for agriculture.

2. The provinces of the Red River Delta and midlands.

These provinces, whose major strengths lie in their abundant labor and their numerous water conservancy projects that have been and are playing a role in intensive cultivation and multicropping, have the ability to develop agriculture comprehensively, to develop the production of rice, subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and fruit crops, develop livestock production, poultry production, pisciculture and beekeeping. However, these provinces are too densely populated, the amount of land per capita is low and typhoons and floods regularly affect agricultural production.

In order to develop upon the strengths of these provinces, it is necessary to:

--Expand the amount of area under the cultivation of high yield rice, widely utilize new varieties, take positive steps to complete water conservancy

projects in a well coordinated manner and rapidly put them into use. We must endeavor to achieve an output of 4.5 million tons of grain in 1983 and 5 million tons in 1985 in order to meet the grain needs of the area and supply grain to the municipalities and industrial areas of the North.

--Strongly develop the production of such industrial and fruit crops as tea, sugarcanes, tobacco, soybeans, jute, rushes, castor oil, lacquer, pineapples, bananas and so forth in order to supply raw materials to industry and for exportation.

--Develop the raising of buffalo, cattle, hogs, chickens and ducks, pisciculture and beekeeping.

--Continue to redistribute labor and the population and expand their cooperation with the mountain provinces in order to develop the production of forestry products and with the provinces of Nam Bo and the Central Highlands for the purpose of building new economic zones.

--Reorganize local industry, expand small industry and the handicraft trades, restore and develop silk reelings and weaving, cooperate with central industry and with the capital Hanoi for the purpose of accelerating the production and contract processing of export goods and strengthen and develop salt production in the coastal provinces.

--Strongly develop river and coastal transportation, primarily by non-mechanized means in order to economize on gasoline and oil.

3. The provinces of former Zone 4.

These provinces have strengths in the production of industrial crops, in their forest and ocean resources and in the raising of the species of large livestock but their weakness is that they lack grain.

--These provinces must accelerate the production of grain and achieve self-sufficiency in grain within the area by means of developing the intensive cultivation of both rice and subsidiary food crops and exporting agricultural and forestry products in exchange for other products. It has been projected that their grain output will be 1.8 million tons in 1983 and 2.2 million tons in 1985.

--They must strongly develop the production of peanuts, tea, coffee, oranges, lemons, pepper, pimento, garlic and fiber bearing crops (cotton and raw silk) for supply for domestic consumption and exportation.

--They must continue to efficiently redistribute the population within the province in order to develop their ocean and forest resources well, develop their agricultural land and open new sectors and trades. They must reorganize the labor force engaged in the harvesting of marine products. They must assign land and forests to cooperatives and the people to be cared for by them and must accelerate the harvesting of timber.

--They must produce adequate salt for their own consumption and supply salt to the northern provinces.

4. The coastal provinces of central Vietnam and the provinces of the Central Highlands.

Here, there are very large potentials in the production of industrial crops, in forest and ocean resources and in the production of grain and the species of large livestock.

--These provinces must develop the intensive cultivation of both rice and subsidiary food crops and make the greatest possible effort to produce an output of 2.02 million tons of grain in 1983 and 2.46 million tons in 1985.

--They must strongly develop the production of such industrial crops as rubber, coffee, coconuts, tea, castor oil, cinnamon, sugarcane, tobacco and peaches. They must restore and develop the cultivation of cotton, sericulture and the weaving of cloth in order to meet some of their need for clothing.

--They must make full use of their industrial capacity and develop small industry and the handicraft trades for the purpose of processing grain, food products and agricultural products for exportation.

--They must intensify the harvesting and cultivation of marine products, especially shrimp and squid for exportation.

--They must make full use of grasslands and subsidiary food crops in developing the raising of buffalo, cattle, hogs and poultry.

--They must accelerate the planting, repair and cultivation of the forests and continue to carry out the settlement of nomads campaign.

5. The northern mountain provinces.

These provinces have three basic strengths in their forests, industrial crops and the species of large livestock but their weaknesses are that they lack grain and the cultural lives of their people are underdeveloped. The northern border provinces occupy an important position in the work of defending the country and protecting the fatherland. Therefore:

--They must accelerate the production of grain by means of practicing intensive cultivation on all land now under the cultivation of grain, stop destroying the forests and carry out the settlement of nomads well. Priority must be given to investing in intensive cultivation to create high yield rice growing areas on 350,000 hectares of land. Importance must be attached to the intensive cultivation of grain crops, especially wet rice, corn and upland rice. And effort must be made to produce 1.1 million tons of grain in 1983 and 1.3 million tons in 1985 in order to reduce the quantity of grain that must be supplied by the central level.

--They must strongly develop the production of industrial crops and special product crops of high economic value, such as tea, cinnamon, anise flour, t'ung trees, tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, mallotus philippensis, pharmaceuticals, oil bearing crops and so forth in order to provide raw materials to industry and provide many agricultural products for exportation.

--They must develop their livestock herds, beginning with their buffalo and cattle herds, in order to provide draft power locally and supply draft power to the provinces of the Red River Delta.

--They must attach importance to education, public health and cultural activities.

--They must provide the transportation needed to meet the daily needs and the travel needs of the people.

--Together with national defense and security forces, they must build highways and water conservancy projects, harvest forestry products, carry out afforestation, maintain order and security and maintain a high level of vigilance.

6. The capital Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

These two municipalities occupy very important economic, political, cultural and scientific-technical positions within the country. The production, circulation and service activities of each municipality are closely related to the requirements involved in developing the economy and the standard of living within each area.

The central level, the sectors and the various localities have the responsibility to build and create every condition for these two municipalities to stabilize their production and standard of living and develop gradually, especially the capital Hanoi. These two municipalities must look for every way to develop their strengths, especially the capabilities that they have in their industry, small industry, handicraft trades, their skill in producing consumer goods and their scientific and technological capabilities, in order to cooperate with and support the other localities in their economic and cultural development, establish economic associations in industrial production, agricultural production and exportation and truly become the economic center of the area. On the other hand, the two municipalities should also conduct research into further expanding their cooperation and support of one another in the development of industry, science-technology and exports.

It is necessary to establish a division of labor and reorganize industrial production within the scope of these municipalities and competently support agriculture in the suburban areas while cooperating with adjacent provinces for the purposes of creating additional raw materials for industry, accelerating the production of export goods and expanding the work performed under contracts for foreign countries. They must strongly increase the production of bicycle parts, electric fans, ceramicware, writing paper for exportation, cloth, silk, knitted goods and the other types of consumer goods.

--It is necessary to strongly develop small industry and the handicrafts trades; in Hanoi, efforts must be focused on the embroidery trade, the rug weaving trade, the rattan and bambooware trade and the art products trades; in Ho Chi Minh City, it is necessary to develop upon the strength that the city has in the contract manufacture of many products of high quality and value for exportation.

The suburban districts must make full use of their arable land, labor and scientific-technical forces in developing agriculture along the lines of multicropping and intensive cultivation. They must develop their livestock and poultry production, pisciculture, beekeeping and the production of vegetables and fruit and build strong food product belts that supply vegetables, fruit and some fish, eggs, meat and milk to the cities. They must develop the production of industrial crops for exportation and create additional sources of raw materials for industrial production in order to make efficient use of inner city labor.

--Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City must continue to provide jobs to laborers, beginning with youths who have finished their schooling and troops who have been discharged from the military, by absorbing them in small industry, the handicraft trades, the production of export goods, municipal construction, the expansion of the services and the development of agriculture in the suburban districts. Ho Chi Minh City must organize labor cooperation and supply labor to the state rubber farms, to the forestry sites engaged in afforestation and the harvesting of timber and forestry products and the new economic zones. Hanoi must provide labor for afforestation and the covering of the barren hills in Ba Vi District, Soc Son District and so forth.

--They must continue to resolve the problem of providing electric, water and housing to meet the needs of everyday life. The capital Hanoi must build 300,000 square meters of housing during the 3 years from 1983 to 1985. Importance must be attached to providing housing repair in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City...

--It is necessary to accelerate the transformation of private industry and commerce. The socialist commerce network must be consolidated and strengthened so that it firmly controls the sources of goods and provides a full supply of grain, food products and other commodities to manual workers, civil servants and the people. It is necessary to carry out the transformation of small merchants and tightly manage the market and prices in order to establish the new order within the field of distribution and circulation. Public food services and other services must be expanded.

Generally speaking, in the next 3 years, in keeping with the guidelines and programs mentioned above, it is possible to better develop the potentials that lie in our labor, arable land and existing production capacity, develop upon positive factors and bring about new changes in order to stabilize the economic situation and social life.

The state plan that has been formulated focuses on the main tasks and objectives with a view toward partially resolving the following matters of pressing importance:

accelerating production, stabilizing and supporting the standard of living of the people, increasing our exports, establishing the new order on the distribution and circulation front and insuring the strengthening of the national defense and security systems.

The realistic prospects for economic development in the years ahead are:

--Gradually achieving self-sufficiency in grain and food products; not importing grain after 1983 and starting to build grain reserves in 1984.

--Strongly developing the production of industrial crops, providing a full supply of raw materials to the food products industry (sugarcane, tobacco, tea, vegetables and fruit) and to light industry, small industry and the handicraft trades (jute, rushes and so forth) and providing many additional agricultural products and processed agricultural products for exportation.

--Compared to the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, the value of exports will increase two-fold during the 5 years from 1981 to 1985.

--The production of such essential consumer goods as cloth, paper, sugar, medicine, school supplies and means of transportation will increase considerably.

--Communications-transportation will develop, especially river and ocean transportation. The difficulties and bottlenecks in the Hanoi area, the Haiphong area and the various communications centers will be reduced. North-South communications will be improved.

--Key construction projects will be accelerated and investments in them will yield increased returns; a number of important projects will be completed and put into production.

--As regards the standard of living of the people, minimum needs will be met in a more stable manner and the situation surrounding grain, food products and a number of essential consumer goods and building materials will be improved; more labor will be employed in agriculture, forestry, local industry, small industry, the handicraft trades and the services.

However, as regards the major balances of the economy, there will still be many problems that we must continue to resolve, especially with regard to energy, raw materials, the market, prices, the financial system, the monetary system, jobs for laborers, especially in the large cities and so forth.

Part III. Improving Economic Management and the Guidance of Implementation

Dear National Assembly Deputies,

We concluded the second year of the 1981-1985 five year plan with significant victories, with new factors and new changes which, although not strong or widespread, are very important. In the arduous struggle to fulfill the objectives and tasks

of the plan for the past 2 years, we have gained a deeper understanding of the rich and large economic potentials as well as the realistic capabilities of the country and have become more aware of the advantages and difficulties of the coming period; at the same time, we are learning valuable lessons and gaining valuable experience in organizing, managing and regulating the economy.

The implementation of the 1983 state plan demands the effective development of the economic potentials of the entire country, of each sector and installation so that we can move forward and balance the basic conditions of production, construction and everyday life on our own. We must focus our efforts on providing the conditions needed for us to achieve the most important objectives, meet the most pressing needs and, at the same time, create a position from which the economy can move steadily forward in the years ahead.

To accomplish this, we must continue to improve economic management and planning and increase the management effectiveness of the state apparatus. As stated in the resolution of the 5th Party Congress and the resolution of the 3rd Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee, we must "establish a correct management and planning system and bring the current management and planning system up to date. We must abolish the administrative management mechanism characterized by bureaucracy and subservientization, overcome procrastination, conservatism, irresponsibility and the lack of discipline, develop upon the moving force that is collective ownership and display a high degree of dynamism and creativity, a high spirit of responsibility and a high sense of discipline."

We consider improving economic management and planning to be a realistic capability of extremely important significance that will have an impact upon internal factors and develop existing capabilities as well as create new material forces.

Improving the planning mechanism.

Planning is the central element of the economic management mechanism. We must insure that the central, local and basic management levels are truly the masters of their plans, that is, that they truly formulate, balance, defend and organize the implementation of their plans; plans absolutely must be formulated from the basic level upward; plans must thoroughly reflect the principles of cost accounting and socialist business.

In order to create the conditions for the sectors, localities and installations to truly take the initiative in formulating and balancing their plans in a positive and sound manner, it is necessary to establish many different forms of economic cooperation and association among the sectors, localities and installations considering this to be a source of realistic capabilities through which we can develop every existing potential, achieve the best possible balances, produce additional products, build more projects, increase our export capabilities and further improve the material and cultural lives of the people. This economic association must be based on economic-technical plans and must take the form of economic contracts in order to be incorporated in the balance within the plan of

each sector and each level and be integrated within the state plan. On the other hand, we must guarantee appropriate, centralized management by the central level and must build the planning system in exact accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, thereby establishing a dynamic and flexible planning system that permits us to develop every potential of the economy in the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

We must abolish the planning mechanism characterized by bureaucracy and subsidization and shift to a planning mechanism that is closely linked to cost accounting and socialist business practices with a view toward improving the quality of and the returns from each production and business activity. While formulating and implementing their plans, the various economic units must closely coordinate their material resources norms with their value norms and attach importance to the norms on productivity, quality and efficiency in accordance with the principles "increasing revenues in order to meet costs," "accelerating exports in order to increase imports" and rapidly increasing the accumulation of capital in order to carry out expanded reproduction and contribute more to the state. We must reorganize the management apparatus on the basis of the requirements of production installations and the efficiency of production; take determined steps to reduce the number of intermediary echelons and reduce staffs; and assist and support production installations and the activities of the scientific research sectors, the professional sectors, the survey and design organizations, the experimental stations and farms, and so forth so that they provide service while practicing cost accounting, thereby meeting some of their own costs and creating additional sources of capital with which to expand their operations.

We must continue to improve the system of state legal norms so that it is consistent with the socialist cost accounting management mechanism and based on the principle of democratic centralism, insure the full implementation of the programs, policies and laws of the state and heighten the initiative, creativity and spirit of responsibility of the sectors, localities and installations with regard to the implementation of the state plan. In the immediate future, we must improve the norms that reflect the two-way relationship between the sectors and localities, on the one hand, and the central level, on the other hand, as well as the norms that reflect the relationships of economic association among the sectors, localities and basic units.

There must be close coordination between the formulation of plans and the guidance of the implementation of the state plan. In the formulation of their plans, the sectors and localities must guide basic units and make it possible for them to expand their economic relations and sign direct economic contracts with other units in order to formulate plans and integrate plans from the installation and district levels upward. The ministries and localities may not take it upon themselves to reduce the norms of the state plan, rather, they must have a specific plan and measures for the entire year and must apportion them by quarter and month in order to guide their implementation. Work must be managed in accordance with the approved plan and the sources of materials and capital allocated for one objective cannot be used to meet another objective. In the process of guiding the implementation of plans, we must regularly inspect the

implementation of plans on all levels. The ministries and localities must report on a monthly and quarterly basis to the Council of Ministers, the Statistics General Department and the State Planning Commission on the situation surrounding the implementation of the plan and problems that must be resolved in order to insure that the quotas of the state plan are met and exceeded. At the conclusion of the planning year, we must fully comply with the regulations governing the settlement of accounts and the verification of the results of the implementation of plans in all basic units, districts, provinces, municipalities, ministries and general departments; there must be fair bonuses and strict penalties for units that complete or fail to complete the tasks assigned to them under the state plan.

2. Establishing a division of economic management levels and building and strengthening the district level.

The improvement of the economic management and planning mechanism demands that we establish a division of economic management levels. This is very important and pressing work, the purposes of which are to insure the unified, centralized leadership provided by the central level concerning the basic matters involved in socio-economic management while strongly increasing the initiative and creativity of the locality and the basic level provided that they operate in accordance with the plan, the policies and the regulations of the state. We must assign the localities the responsibility for managing those installations and jobs which it is determined can be managed more efficiently and effectively by the locality. We must be determined to give installations independence in production, business and financial matters within the framework of the plan and the policies of the state.

In the assignment of economic management responsibilities, we must firmly adhere to the principle of democratic centralism. The broadening of authority must go hand in hand with raising the level of responsibility and increasing benefits, with the backbone of this matter being that all sectors and localities must respect the programs, policies and laws of the state; every economic activity must be planned and must be carried out in accordance with the plan.

The thinking behind the division of economic management levels is:

--To strongly employ psychological and material incentives and unify the three economic interests: the interests of society, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual laborer.

--To thoroughly implement the viewpoint of collective ownership of the working people, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions and coordinate all three types of measures, economic, administrative and educational, well, with economic measures serving as the foundation.

--The division of economic management levels must be carried out gradually on the basis of actively creating the conditions and the premises needed by the various levels, thereby insuring that economic management yields high socio-economic returns; however, this work must be performed in an urgent manner and not be

allowed to drag on and very much attention must be given to cadre training.

Building the districts and strengthening the district level is a very important task of strategic significance at this time in upholding the right of collective ownership of the laboring people, fully tapping the creativity of the district and laying the basis for carrying out the socio-economic tasks set forth in the 1983 plan and the 1983-1985 three year plan and building the districts into fortresses in the cause of protecting the fatherland. Under the centralized, unified leadership of the central level, the provinces and the municipalities, it is necessary to tap the initiative and creativity of the districts and basic units and promote the reorganizing of production, the redistribution of labor and the building of agro-industrial, agro-forestry-industrial or agro-fishing-industrial district economic structures. In the immediate future, it is necessary to re-examine overall planning and the planning of each sector within the district to insure that they are consistent with the planning of the central level and the province. We must improve the formulation of district plans in the spirit of democratizing the plan and must make the fullest possible use of the economic potentials of the district and other sources in order to meet the needs of the production and the daily lives of the people within the district and fulfill obligations to the state. It is necessary to reorganize and rearrange the production forces of the district and installations, continue to build the material-technical bases within the scope of the district and redistribute labor with a view toward closely linking agriculture to industry and production to distribution and circulation and establishing a relationship of association among the various segments of the economy, with the state-operated segment playing the dominant role. We must unify the management and the guidance of the purchasing of agricultural products, forestry products and marine products and organize the retail sales and the professional activities supporting the daily lives of the people within the district.

3. Continuing to revise, amend and promulgate economic management policies and regulations.

Improving the planning mechanism is closely related to improving economic and financial management regulations and policies. Economic policies must be formulated together with the process of formulating plans. For a long time, we have been adopting many good resolutions but our efforts to concretize and codify these resolutions in the form of legal documents have been slow and uncoordinated. In order to correct this situation, the various levels and sectors must gain a full understanding of and fully comply with existing policies and regulations, intensify their inspections and supervision, provide specific guidance regarding implementation and promptly correct deviations. At the same time, they must urgently organize research in order to amend and revise a number of current policies so that they are consistent with the present situation and promulgate a number of new economic policies, especially policies that support the effort to accelerate the production of grain, food products, consumer goods and export goods with a view toward further developing the spirit of enthusiasm.

for work and production, practicing thorough economy and developing every potential of the country.

In the immediate future, we must promote the effort to review, supplement and guide the correct implementation of the contract policy within agriculture; promulgate policies that provide incentive for the development of production of subsidiary food crops and fiber bearing crops (jute, cotton, ramie and so forth), a policy on the development of garden economy, a policy concerning the areas production large quantities of agricultural raw materials, such as sugarcane, tobacco, tea and so forth; and quickly conduct research in order to amend the policies that provide incentive for and assist the development of small industry, the handicraft trades, etc.

The Council of Ministers will assign a number of ministries and sectors the task of taking the lead and coordinating with the ministries and sectors related to the people's councils on the various levels for the purpose of researching and promulgating policies in accordance with specific deadlines.

4. Strengthening the organization and guidance of the implementation of the state plan for 1983.

In view of the fact that there are still serious imbalances within the economy, it is very difficult to formulate a well balanced plan from the very outset. The process of guiding the implementation of the plan is the process of creating the balance needed to insure that economic activities are carried out in a strong and stable manner. For this reason, we must closely link the formulation of the plan to the guidance of the plan's implementation. Guiding and regulating economic activities in accordance with the plan in order to continue to supplement the plan is extremely important, is of decisive significance in meeting the targets of the plan. Full importance must be attached to organizing and guiding implementation in such a way as to insure a very high level of centralization and coordination and quickly correct the present laxity and decentralization in the guidance of implementation.

The guidance of the implementation of the state plan and the improvement of management demand a strong and effective management organization and a corps of competent cadres who possess good qualities. Consequently, during the first 6 months of 1983, we must take determined and positive steps to revamp the organizational apparatus of the central sectors while re-examining the corps of leadership cadres and management cadres on the various levels, with importance attached to assigning additional competent management cadres to the districts, federations of enterprises, corporations and so forth. We must take one step toward reducing the size of the administrative management staff and must be determined to shift unnecessary personnel and unnecessary units to production.

There must be regular inspections and regular supervision of the performance of central tasks and the implementation of primary measures in order to provide flexible and effective guidance and management. We must improve the management of the basic economic units, employ every possible means to firmly control and

make maximum use of the production capacity of each installation, help those installations that have the necessary conditions become the masters of their plans and emphasize the spirit of responsibility of installations in production and business while abolishing the management system characterized by bureaucracy and subsidization.

The Council of Ministers and the heads of the various levels and sectors must uphold the system of responsibility and discipline and the commander system, provide closer guidance of the performance of the main tasks of the state and close inspect the performance of these tasks. If, in the process of implementing the plan, they encounter problems and difficulties, they must promptly report to the upper level and request instructions. The upper level must promptly discipline and dismiss persons who are unable to lead and organize the performance of plan tasks on subordinate levels.

Each sector and each level, especially the combined sectors, must quickly examine matters related to the implementation of the plan of installations and orient each activity toward supporting installations, thereby insuring the successful implementation of the state plan from the installation level upward.

The information and propaganda sectors must intensify their effort to motivate and teach all the people so that they correctly evaluate the victory that has been won, are clearly aware of the situation, are thoroughly imbued with the guidelines and tasks of the 1983 state plan, display a high spirit of collective ownership, display the revolutionary-offensive spirit and the spirit of self-reliance, make every effort to develop upon favorable factors, thoroughly develop our potentials, wage a determined struggle against negative phenomena and successfully meet the targets and carry out the tasks of the state plan.

5. Launching a revolutionary movement of the masses to emulate in successfully implementing the state plan.

The state plan is closely linked to the interests of the masses, consequently, the tasks and objectives of the plan have a large impact in mobilizing the revolutionary movement of the masses. We must give the masses a very clear understanding of the objectives of the plan of their unit, of their locality, and must have the masses debate and discuss the plan and determine the measures for implementing the plan, thereby insuring that they are the masters of their lives on the basis of the plan. Having done this, we must mobilize the masses to enthusiastically engage in emulation in the performance of the tasks of the plan, emulation that is carried out by means of their revolutionary activities, by means of their innovations and talents, in an effort to meet and exceed the norms of the state plan in both quantitative and qualitative terms. The various organizations of the party and the mass organizations, especially the Trade Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union, play a large role in these campaigns.

In stimulating the revolutionary movement of the masses, ideological and cultural work is of special importance; we must make major efforts in this work together

with taking economic and administrative measures in order to form a combined strength for building an intense, widespread spirit of emulating to complete and exceed the quotas of the 1983 state plan.

Dear National Assembly Deputies,

In 1983, the third year of the 1981-1985 five year plan, the tasks involved in building and developing the economy and society and strengthening the national defense and security systems are very large and pressing but the guidelines set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party clearly charts our course. The realities of life and the new changes and new factors that have emerged in all fields of endeavor and in virtually all regions of the country have been and are ushering in many new ways of working, ways that are highly productive and efficient. The potentials of our country, of our nation are very rich. For a number of years to come, our people will continue to encounter many difficulties with the economy and in their daily lives but our prospects are bright. Our Vietnam will be made "more beautiful and grander," as advised by Uncle Ho, will be worthy of its economic potentials as well as its position in the world. With the strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the system of collective ownership, with the increasingly improved economic management mechanism, with the tremendous assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries within CEMA, with the special solidarity we have with the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea and with our friendship with the progressive people of the world, we will surely succeed in building socialism and firmly protecting our beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

May the manual workers, farmers, revolutionary intellectuals, other strata of laborers, soldiers of the people's armed forces and compatriots of all nationalities within the country display high revolutionary heroism, display self-reliance, uphold our traditions of bravery in combat, diligence and creativity, launch a movement to emulate in work, production and the practice of economy, develop every potential, endeavor to bring about new economic and social changes, successfully implement the 1983 state plan and create the conditions for making stronger progress in the years ahead. May our overseas compatriots, who always have the fatherland in their thoughts, strengthen their solidarity with us and enthusiastically contribute their time and effort for the sake of the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, headed by the revered Le Duan, let our entire party and all our people tighten their ranks and march eagerly forward!

7809
CSO: 4209/174

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL DEMANDS MORE FRUGAL LIFESTYLES

BK131603 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Live on One's Own Labor in a Simple and Healthy Manner"]

[Text] There have been new and significant progress and factors in our country's socioeconomic life. A new labor impetus and new methods of doing business are developing. However, there still are major difficulties and serious imbalances in our country's socioeconomic situation. Despite a good harvest in agriculture, the volume of grain is still insufficient to meet necessary demands. Meanwhile, the shortages of energy, raw and other materials, cash and consumer goods still exist. Shortcomings in management and operational control have aggravated difficulties.

The party Central Committee's third plenum resolution stipulates that the duties of all our party and people are to uphold their revolutionary perseverance, emulate in productive labor and practice thrift even more strictly in order to stabilize the socioeconomic situation and meet the most urgent and essential demands of the people's livelihood. It is this very progress and achievement--although the first and modest ones--in the past 2 years which have indicated clearly the real potentials within our reach to advance the economy through difficulties to the goals set by the party Central Committee plenum. These great potentials include land, forests, seas, labor, productive ability, thrifty practices, reduction of production costs and transportation fees, creativity of cadres--especially scientific and technical cadres--and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

To be able to exploit these potentials, it is important to promote the people's collective mastery and attract all people into a labor movement for practical results. All labor-fit people must work with high productivity and efficiency because this is one's duty, honor and responsibility to one's children and country. It is shameful, selfish and odious if one is lazy, wants to make money without having to work, lives on others' account, looks down upon labor and shuns one's obligations to society. It is immoral and illegal to steal, accept bribes, hoard and smuggle goods and exploit people. Living on one's own labor is correct, noble, ethical and worthy of pride.

We must live in a way suitable to the real capabilities of our own means and those of our families and country. Productive labor is the root of our life.

The standard of living depends on one's behavior toward the results of labor. If production does not expand or cannot be increased quickly enough to provide some capital accumulation, there will be nothing for improving the livelihood. Our country's economy is still poor and rife with difficulties. While goods have not been produced sufficiently and labor productivity remains low, if we maintain a high standard of living and spend more than our own means permit, we will have nothing left for expanding production and finally we will have nothing to eat. In the present situation, our people must economize on their food and clothing. We still cannot afford good food and luxury clothing. We must reserve our capital for national construction and defense. We must abstain from using some valuable agricultural products to be exported in exchange for raw materials and machinery. We must eat more vegetables and secondary food crops so that we will not have to import grain from other countries. We must see domestic goods to promote our industry and handicrafts, and must refrain from using imported commodities. Living simply and healthily is a characteristic of socialist ethics. It reflects a new culture and new socialist men, and, at the same time, develops the fine traditions of our nation and Vietnamese people.

While large numbers of our people who love their country and socialism very much are living with these lofty qualities, there have been tendencies to live unhealthily, luxuriously and prodigally, which is inappropriate to the real situation of the country and contrary to socialist ethics. In some cities, restaurants are mushrooming giving way to wasteful eating and drinking, day and night, to the point of debauchery which cause social disorder and insecurity and dissatisfaction among the general public. Many sectors, localities and production installations have organized entertainment parties and gift exchanges in a very ostentatious and wasteful manner, wasting a lot of money of the state, collectives and people. Wasteful eating, drinking and spending usually take place on the occasions when work performances are reviewed and plans fulfilled by the end of the year or when decorations are received, and so forth.

All the above unhealthy phenomena are quite unfamiliar to a socialist lifestyle and strike a very incongruous note before the difficult life of workers, civil servants, public security agents and army troops, and of all those who are shedding their blood and sweat to build and defend the country.

We should struggle resolutely to eliminate the aforementioned negative phenomena and the vestiges of a lifestyle belonging to the exploitative class and neocolonialism. This struggle concerns the philosophy of life and an ideology. It is a class struggle to resolve the question of who will defeat whom between the two paths, especially when the enemy is waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our people. The enemy is waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our people. The enemy is plotting to degenerate the material and ideological lives of some of our cadres and youths.

This coming new year of the pig must be a festival to be organized in an economical, simple, cheerful and healthy manner. We should resolutely oppose luxurious, prodigal and backward celebrations. Workers will take holidays as

authorized and will not prolong the Tet holidays with the misconception that "January is the month of festive celebrations."

Our people's livelihood can be enhanced only when our country becomes prosperous. Until then, there should be a definite period of time and no other way than accelerating production, practicing thrift, working harder and living simply and healthily.

CSO: 4209/185

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' STRESSES NEED TO DELIVER PRODUCTS

BK191237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Jan 83

[NHAN DAN 18 January editorial: "Product Delivery"]

[Text] In exercising its socioeconomic managerial function, the socialist state needs to firmly control an increasingly larger commodity fund to regulate all operations of the national economy according to a unified plan and to promptly meet the demands of social production and consumption.

Increasing the state commodity fund is an important socioeconomic activity and an integral part of the class struggle to settle the question of who will beat whom between socialism and capitalism on the distribution-circulation front. Only by constantly applying ourselves to increasing the state commodity fund can we create the necessary material supplies to promptly and fully meet the demands of social production and consumption according to established stands and norms, to contribute to cementing the relations of the worker-peasant alliance through the exchanges of products, and to bring into play the aggregate strength of proletarian dictatorship in leading, guiding and managing the social market. In so doing we will also provide a basis for stabilizing the monetary system and prices.

In recent years, despite a host of difficulties regarding supplies, raw materials and energy, many sectors, localities and basic units, creatively implementing the various resolutions of the party Central Committee and government, have taken active measures in economic management to stimulate the development of production, thereby creating more products for society. Numerous state-operated establishments and collectives have also upheld discipline by delivering their products, thus helping the state-run trade sector perform more satisfactorily the task of controlling the sources of goods through collection-purchase activities.

The rate of increase in the state commodity fund, however, has not been commensurate with the growth in production, and the state has not yet been able to collect all industrial products and the bulk of farm produce for the market. At a time when the commodity fund of the socialist market in many places has often failed to meet the demands of society, the sources of goods of the free market have multiplied thanks to the aid of many different channels, the most important of which have been a number of state-operated and collective

production installations, sectors and localities which siphoned goods from the state warehouses to the free market. In addition, some economic units have failed to deliver products to the state-operated trade sector in sufficient amounts according to regulations. This is an unhealthy manifestation in economic management, a loophole allowing the free market elements to erode the economic strength of the organized market.

To restore socialist order in the market, we must tackle this problem at its roots. First of all, we must see to it that all production establishments--state-operated and collective--uphold discipline in production and in the delivery of products. The Council of Ministers resolution on strengthening socialist trade and market management has clearly pointed out that, in market management, the most decisive factor is that, on the one hand, we must step up the development of production according to state plans and programs, and that, on the other hand, we must ceaselessly broaden and consolidate the battlefield of the national economy to insure a firm control of the state over commodities and money. As the market's leader, the state-operated trade sector must be strengthened in all respects, especially in its control of commodities. All products of state-run industries and joint state-private enterprises and of small industrial and handicraft establishments operating under contracts with the state must be delivered to the state-operated trade sector to be circulated in an organized manner.

[BK191239] For the sake of economic stability, the state-run enterprises should deliver to the state-operated trade sector all products turned out under the state plan. Any establishment failing to deliver its products in sufficient quantities cannot be considered as having fulfilled its production plan. In the small industrial and handicraft sectors, the agencies giving out contracts must collect all products according to regulations and must do their best to buy the bulk of the products of the economic organizations in these sectors. They must also severely deal with those units which turn out shoddy products, make counterfeit goods or pilfer the state's raw materials.

Concerning agriculture, we must uniformly implement throughout the country the policy of grain procurement based on obligation, which includes agricultural taxes and obligatory collection-purchase according to two-way contracts. The collection-purchase of forestry and marine products and other farm produce must also be carried out through economic contracts and according to stabilized directed prices. With regard to those consumer goods classified as by-products and not accepted by state-run trade organizations for consumption, the enterprises concerned may distribute them themselves at registered and approved prices, but they must pay taxes to the state.

The direct task of the management apparatus is to create the most favorable conditions possible for all sectors, localities and establishments to step up production and business operations and to satisfactorily observe the regulations concerning the delivery of products. On the other hand, it should promptly overcome the bureaucratic and authoritarian mode of management which disregards the production establishments' independence and which persistently retains troublesome formalities, thereby causing delays in the delivery, reception and consumption of goods according to plan.

Concerning those organizations or individuals failing to strictly observe state-established procedures, depending on the nature of their offenses, we can compel them to make additional deliveries, to compensate for all or part of the goods misappropriated, or to face disciplinary action according to administrative regulations. If serious losses of socialist property have occurred, the culprits must be prosecuted and punished according to the law.

Upholding discipline in delivering products to the state is a rigorous demand of economic management. It is also one of the concrete yardsticks to evaluate the quality, fitness and political qualification of the responsible persons in various organs and enterprises as well as in the economic organizations, state-operated and collective alike.

CSO: 4209/186

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MISUSE OF STATE GRAIN BY MANY UNITS REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Do Bao Chau: "Grain Management"]

[Text] Like other localities, Hanoi has carried out regular and unplanned inspections of consumer targets. During the recent grain inspection phase in October, the Grain Bureau of Hai Ba Trung Precinct discovered that the Industrial Construction Corporation subordinate to the Hanoi Construction Service had used 16 tons of grain contrary to the system regulations. In fairly many other units, infractions have been committed under different forms such as the existence of "ghost cooperative members," the continued buying of grain at the supply price by cooperatives which have failed to deliver their products to the state, and the fact that persons having changed their occupations have continued to receive their grain rations according to their former professions' criteria. What is more regrettable is that though grain inspections have been carried out regularly, a great many units have repeated the same offense. In examining applications for grain supply, the grain service and various bureaus and shops had controlled the necessary formalities closely to ensure that all the valid documents were submitted. However, inspections have disclosed that a large amount of grain had been stolen from the state in such a "legal" fashion. Is it true that the leading committees at various units have been burdened with bureaucracy [so that they could not see such infractions] or have tolerated the deliberate transgressors of the grain policy?

9332

CSO: 4209/135

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

1982 FOOD INDUSTRY WORK--The Ministry of Food Industry recently held a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City to review its 1982 work and discuss measures for fulfilling its tasks for 1983 in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the Fifth Party Central Committee Plenum [as heard]--tasks which are aimed at helping the food industry sector further progress. In 1982, in spite of difficulties concerning materials, fuel and energy, the sector successfully carried out the party and state's new economic policies and regulations, vigorously promoted the dynamism and the spirit of initiative of each production establishment, applied the joint industrial-agricultural production formula, co-ordinated the central-level economy with the local economy and effectuated new changes in management and production. In 1982, the sector's gross output value went up by 11.8 percent, an increase of 19.07 percent over the previous year. Its export value went up by 10.42 percent, an increase of 47.3 percent over the previous year. Plan norms for accumulation for the state budget and labor productivity were exceeded. In 1983, the food industry sector will strive to increase its gross output value by 27 percent, export by 50 percent and accumulation by 50 percent. [Text] [BK200320 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Jan 83]

LAM DONG TEA PRODUCTION--By virtue of the treaty of cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, the 19 May tea-processing factory of the Lam Dong Tea Enterprise recently received more than 1,000 tons of tea producing and processing machines and equipment from the Soviet Union to replace old and obsolete ones. With this Soviet aid, the enterprise is expected to fulfill its annual planned norm of producing 1,800 tons of tea for export. [BK171703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jan 83 BK]

HA NAM NINH SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN--The Ha Nam people's council held a meeting 10-12 January to formulate its socioeconomic plan for 1983 and tasks for the 1983-85 period. The meeting decided the following: the province must at all cost attain the norm of 880,000 metric tons of grain in 1983 and 930,000 metric tons by 1985; the gross industrial output value will be 310 million dong in 1983 and 350 million dong in 1985; and the value of export goods will be 190 million dong in 1983 and 280 million dong in 1985. [BK260405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jan 83]

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE IN MEKONG DELTA

BK261436 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "A Year of Bumper Crops in the Mekong Delta"]

[Summary] In late 1982 the 10th-month rice crop in the Mekong Delta gave a fairly high yield, producing on the average 2 to 3 quintals more per hectare than in 1981.

"Together with the winter-spring and summer-fall crops, the successful 10th-month crop brought the total grain output in 1982 to about 6 million tons, an increase of 743,000 tons over 1981."

Despite many difficulties with drought, pests and diseases, encouraging achievements were recorded last year in the Mekong Delta in the field of agricultural production: "The 1981-82 winter-spring rice crop scored a record both in yield and output, producing more than 1.2 million tons--an increase of 65,000 tons over the 1980-81 winter-spring crop. Next came a bumper summer-fall rice crop that yielded a total of 1,337,000 tons, topping the last crop by 337,000 tons."

New progress has also been made by the Mekong Delta in the transformation of agriculture and the development of the new socialist production relations in the countryside. Enforced in the spirit of directive No 100 of the party Central Committee secretariat, the end-product contract system has provided the peasants in the Mekong Delta with a real incentive to embark on collectivized work. "The year 1981 had seen the formation of 3,500 new production collectives--the total of all collectives that had been set up in the previous years. As many as 80 percent of the production collectives and cooperatives offered end-product contracts to labor groups and laborers; 15 percent of the cultivated areas were collectivized; and 13 percent of the peasants participated in the movement for agricultural collectivization. All this contributed to gradually changing the appearance of the countryside in the Mekong Delta."

Many provinces in the Mekong Delta had actively expanded the area planted with high-yield rice varieties and practiced intensive cultivation in all the crop seasons, including the 10th-month rice crop. Thanks to this, the year 1982 yielded three bumper crops in the winter-spring, summer-fall and 10th-month rice seasons.

The year 1982 was also marked with successes in water conservancy in the Mekong Delta. "Small-scale water conservancy, also referred to as basic water conservancy, went into full swing and truly became a mass movement. With the motto 'the state and the people work together,' the basic water conservancy system was set up rapidly, ensuring irrigation and drainage for one-fourth of the total area, especially fields where high-yield rice varieties were planted or where the 10th-month rice was put under intensive cultivation."

The Mekong Delta scored three bumper rice crops in 1982 but its outputs of subsidiary food and industrial crops did not meet the targets. Meanwhile, despite its good and steady progress, the transformation of agriculture still remained slow as compared with the requirements of the undertaking to build socialism and defend the fatherland.

"In the last 2 years, the production of food crops in the Mekong Delta fell short of the plan norms for both area and output. The output of food crops in paddy equivalent dropped from 292,000 tons in 1980 to over 210,000 tons in 1981 and about 200,000 tons in 1982." Why did the production of food crops decline. Some people hold that if a bumper rice crop is achieved, the peasants will tend to neglect the cultivation of subsidiary food crops. This is true to a certain extent. However, the main cause of this situation is the lack of facilities for circulation and processing which makes the peasants reluctant to plant food crops as it is not profitable.

This situation shows that it is imperative to promulgate appropriate economic policies for agricultural production in the Mekong Delta.

CSO: 4209/192

AGRICULTURE

MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE ON PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

BK081404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] On 31 December the comrade minister of agriculture sent the following message to the people's committees and agricultural offices of various provinces:

Adverse weather has caused many production difficulties at the beginning of this year's winter-spring sowing season. We will not be able to obtain high rice yields if the area cultivated during the winter sowing season is small. The 5th-month rice seedlings are now developing poorly while not enough spring rice seedlings are available. Spring rice seedlings sown after 5 December are also developing poorly. Thus, there will not be enough rice seedlings for transplanting. The current pace of soil preparation is slow as evidenced by the fact that only between 60-70 percent of the planned target has been achieved so far. The soil in the remaining area is very hard, thus making plowing difficult. The quantities of duckweed and other kinds of fertilizer available are not sufficient. Buffalo and cattle are succumbing to diseases while epidemics are raging among the hog and poultry population. The weather during the period ahead is unpredictable.

In order to insure a successful 1983 winter crop, the Ministry of Agriculture urges all localities to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to fulfill or overfulfill the transplanting target for the entire acreage and to attain the planned target for sowing nong nghiep-8 rice. Only by so doing can we exploit the weather for intensive cultivation. Failing to transplant the entire area will create a rice yield shortfall and we can in no way increase the rice output to make up for such a shortfall.
2. Inspect, classify and evaluate every patch of rice seedlings, the amount of rice seedlings available, and the planned allocation of rice varieties in order to take necessary measures to satisfactorily care for, protect and use the already-sown rice seedlings.

When the 5th-month rice reaches the transplanting stage, we must quickly choose a warm day to transplant it. Attention must be paid to economizing on the use of rice seedlings. We must not transplant aging rice seedlings which have tall but weak stalks and must avoid transplanting rice seedlings

when the temperature drops to 15 degrees centigrade. We must calculate the amount of rice seedlings needed for transplanting the entire area and must plan a supply of seedlings for emergency use. We would rather have too many rice seedlings than too few.

Depending on each locality, we can sow rice seeds on hard soil beds with the use of the nong nghiep-8 rice variety during the period 1-20 January. We can also transplant late spring rice with the use of the CR-203, nong nghiep-75/10, nong nghieu-75/6, chan trau lun, TH-2, IR-1561, IR-2151 and other rice varieties which require only 120 days in growth time--in order to insure a harvest by the end of June.

If need be, we can carry out direct-sowing, but we must sow rice seeds and transplant rice seedlings in the early morning hours and must adopt anti-cold measures from the very beginning. We must recheck the existing amount of rice varieties to avoid shortages when replantings are needed.

3. We must speed up soil preparation and formulate specific plans to decide which areas need early plowing to insure adequate soil aeration; and must satisfactorily coordinate soil preparations with irrigation. We must fully mobilize the tractor force for plowing and quickly meet the demand for electricity, gasoline and oil in production.

4. We must initiate a movement to process duckweed and mud into fertilizer.

5. We must formulate plans to satisfactorily protect livestock, provide guidance for the inoculation of domestic animals and poultry during the winter, quickly stop epidemics from spreading and prevent excessive consumption of livestock during Tet festivities.

At present, buffalo and cattle are being worked hard and they need to be well fed and cared for. We must make sure that they are not overworked. When it is too cold, they must be allowed to rest and be fed with bran gruel. Special care must also be given to calves.

6. We must quickly help the grassroots and lower echelons overcome difficulties so that they can satisfactorily carry out production.

CSO: 4209/186

AGRICULTURE

YOUTH UNION HELPING IN AGRICULTURAL DRIVE

BK140743 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] A conference was jointly organized on 13 January by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture to review the results of the 1 year of coordinated supervision of assault youths' activities on the grain production front and to discuss plans to coordinate their actions for 1983.

During the past year of coordinated actions, the HCMCYU and the Ministry of Agriculture have jointly motivated assault youths to accelerate grain production, restructured supervisory methods and made important and effective contributions to successfully and comprehensively carrying out agricultural development throughout the country.

Through the implementation of the grain program, many lower-level youth union organizations have been consolidated. During the past year, in 24 provinces and cities some 69,860 youths have been recruited to the union; 189,000 youths have been organized into youth associations; 1,368 lower-level union organizations have been consolidated; and 18,000 outstanding union members have been recommended for party membership.

The HCMCYU Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture also reviewed some causes of the irregular development of the youth movement and of the limited quality of youth activities.

In 1983 the HCMCYU Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture will continue to coordinate their actions in motivating youths throughout the country to successfully carry out the grain program and help fulfill or overfulfill the state-assigned production target of 17 million tons of grain.

On this occasion, the HCMCYU Central Committee secretariat awarded two comrades, Nguyen Ngoc Triu and (Tran Khai), minister and vice minister of agriculture, respectively, the "for the younger generation" medals.

CSO: 4209/186

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS ON IMPROVING NAM BO LAND READJUSTMENT

BK160724 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jan 83

[NHAN DAN 15 January editorial: "Step Up Land Readjustment in the Nam Bo Rural Areas"]

[Text] Land is a special asset and an irreplaceable means of production in agriculture. Under the socialist regime, this asset must be uniformly concentrated under state control and must be rationally used in order to benefit all of society.

In Nam Bo, since liberation we have undertaken land readjustment in order to eradicate the vestiges of colonialism and feudalism with regard to lands, put an end to the exploitative manipulation of land by rich peasants and rural bourgeoisie and readjust the amount of land that cannot be cultivated by a number of peasant families.

More than 271,000 hectares of land have been distributed to hundreds of thousands of peasant families who are landless or do not have adequate land to work on. In many areas, however, land readjustment has not been completed. Some areas have not carried out land readjustment since liberation. Others, although already having completed land readjustment, are slow in carrying out cooperativization and fail to adopt policies to help needy peasants who have just had their lands allocated. Therefore, a state of confusion in land distribution continues to exist. In many areas, there exist phenomena of scattered land use, land purchases and misappropriation. Part of the land continues to be used under various forms as a means of exploitation while a portion of the needy peasant population does not have adequate land to cultivate.

Due to a failure to accurately assess the situation of land exploitation and the pressing demand for land readjustment, many localities have carried out party policies in an unenthusiastic manner. The position that one should wait for production collectives to be built first before carrying out land readjustment is essentially an attempt to prolong the state of irrational land use. On the contrary, readjusting land on an egalitarian basis is to even out the rate of land use in the rural areas, thus infringing on the legitimate interests of a segment of the working peasants.

During the first half of 1982, localities in Nam Bo achieved further progress in land readjustment thanks to their concentrated leadership. The amount of

land readjusted in this period equalled the land readjusted over the previous 3 years, thus creating new factors for socialist transformation in agriculture in various Nam Bo Provinces.

The readjustment of lands, in fact, means delegating the right to use lands to the laboring peasants in a fair, reasonable and effective manner and creating a basis for shifting the peasants' right to use land from private to collective ownership. Therefore, it is necessary to inspect the use of land in various localities; quickly and positively deprive rich peasants, rural bourgeoisie and the remaining landlords of their right to use lands for exploitative business purposes; and motivate and educate peasant families with inadequate labor capacity or with above average land area to give the part of the land they cannot cultivate to those peasant families who are landless or who do not have adequate land to cultivate.

Through the study of policies and the motivation of peasants, especially needy peasants, we can separate people with surplus land from those with inadequate land and draw up plans for land readjustment with the approval of the masses. Only by doing this can we insure unity in the rural areas and avoid causing a state of confusion in land distribution and a disruption in production.

In localities with an above average land area, we should reserve part of the high quality lands for those families who are landless or who do not have adequate land so they can have adequate land to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping. As for the remaining part, it should be allocated to those families already possessing adequate land for temporary use until there are new peasant resettlers to take over.

In localities with a below average land area, the readjustment of land must be linked with the redivision of labor, the redistribution of population and the sending of people to new economic zones.

Organizing peasants into various forms of cooperativization should be carried out as soon as land readjustment is completed. Attention must be paid to applying various land policies to needy peasants who have just been allocated lands and to creating favorable conditions for them to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping and to embark on collective business.

Land readjustment work has achieved good but uneven results. We must inspect and confirm the work of those villages and hamlets which have fulfilled this task and must plan to immediately speed up this task in areas where it has not been completed.

Land readjustment must be carried out urgently and scrupulously in accordance with party policies. Party members must not involve themselves in any form of exploitation. Each party member must set a good example and must motivate his family to exemplarily comply with party and state policies.

Satisfactorily carrying out land readjustment will contribute to promoting the agricultural cooperativization movement.

CSO: 4209/186

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL VIEWS WINTER-SPRING RICE CROP

BK171512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jan 83

[NHAN DAN 17 January editorial: "Concentrate Efforts on Fulfilling and Overfulfilling the Winter-Spring Rice Area Plan"]

[Text] The entire country is now intensively concentrating its efforts on planting winter-spring rice--the first crop of the third year of the Third 5-Year Plan. As compared with last year's winter-spring crop, this year's cultivated area is expected to increase by 5.4 percent, and the total paddy output by 11.8 percent. For the northern provinces alone, this year's winter-spring rice will be planted on an area that is 6,000 hectares larger than last year and accounts for 65 percent of the entire country's winter-spring rice area.

All localities must strive to increase this year's rice yield over last year to achieve the targeted total output. Planting work in the Nam Bo Provinces is being carried out favorably and at a fairly rapid rate. However, the central Trung Bo Provinces are now suffering from drought, and adverse weather conditions are causing difficulties for production in the north. The belated arrival of the severe cold spell which has subsequently lasted for months is adversely affecting the growth of rice seedlings and other crops. The 5th-month rice seedlings which were sown over a fairly large area have developed poorly. The first sowing of the spring rice seedlings coincided with the arrival of the cold and rainy spell. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, rice seedlings could not grow on some 15-20 percent of the area and many more seedlings are needed to transplant the nong nghiep 8 rice. Therefore, with the remaining sowing area, only 70-80 percent of the area will be transplanted.

Experiences gained from the 1975-76 and 1976-77 winter-spring crops show that due to a shortage of seedlings, tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields may be left idle.

Fulfilling and overfulfilling the rice sowing and transplanting area plan is the most important task for all localities in order to insure the crop season's total output. In the coming days, as forecast by the Meteorological and Hydrological General Department, it will continue to be cold and there will be light rains and drizzle. With this weather, all cooperatives from Binh Tri Thien north must urgently seek measures to overcome difficulties

and avoid a shortage of seedlings. It is necessary to protect at all costs the areas already sown with the spring seedlings. Every district and co-operative must immediately inspect, evaluate and classify the various plantings of seedlings and on this basis, make calculations for balancing the seedling area against the area to be transplanted. If a shortage is found, it is necessary to sow seedlings densely or in yards and use the various suitable rice strains, according to the crop cultivation schedule.

Each province, district and cooperative must regulate the internal supply of seed to insure that sufficient seeds are available for planting in accordance with the rice cultivation pattern. Apart from applying various measures to insure fulfillment of the area plan, attention must be paid to intensive cultivation right from the beginning of the crop season. Until now, the various factors for intensive cultivation have not been as good as those of last year: The soil is not well aerated; various types of organic fertilizer such as azolla and stable manure are available in lesser amounts than before; and only a small quantity of chemical fertilizer has been supplied to the various localities. All localities and production units must adopt appropriate cultivation techniques to overcome the difficulties mentioned above. Plans must be formulated to care for, protect and maintain satisfactorily draft cattle so that the soil can be prepared thoroughly through multiple plowing, which will help fully aerate the soil.

[BK171514] Winter-spring crop production often encounters drought problems in February or March. All localities must promptly guide the control of sluicegates to fill canals and ditches when the rivers rise, and to store water in the various systems of canals and ditches when the river level drops; and satisfactorily inspect and repair the various systems of power or gasoline-operated pumps to insure prompt irrigation and drainage.

To insure that there is enough fertilizer for intensive rice cultivation it is necessary to round up all the sources of nitrogen fertilizer into a single supply center for distribution to the various cooperatives to meet the requirements for stepping up production and to avoid a situation in which fertilizer lies in warehouses while it is needed on ricefields. Since chemical fertilizer is only available in limited quantities, all production establishments must reserve the greater portion of it for use in the initial fertilization phase and broadly apply nitrogen fertilization techniques such as burying fertilizer pellets deep at the roots of the rice plants, to increase its effectiveness.

Close guidance must be given to vigorously developing the use of azolla and making full use of other sources of organic fertilizer on ricefields to make up for the shortage of chemical fertilizer.

An urgent task now is to carry out production activities in accordance with the crop cultivation schedule. In localities where difficulties arise, it is necessary to postpone unnecessary meetings, especially year-end reviews, so that cadres can remain at the basic units to direct production efforts. Localities which are now holding party organization congresses may send out delegates to help the localities overcome difficulties in implementing their plans.

This year, spring will begin on the eve of the lunar new year and it will be a time for very busy plowing and transplanting work. It is necessary to encourage everyone to cut down on their merrymaking activities on the occasion of the lunar new year to concentrate their efforts on accelerating the pace of field work to insure that sowing and transplanting will be completed on much of the area during the best seasonal period. Localities that enjoy more favorable weather conditions, such as the provinces in Nam Bo must strive to carry out transplanting work in excess of the area plan in order to make up for possible area shortfalls in other localities.

The struggle on the ricefields is entering a crucial stage. With the concerted efforts by all echelons and sectors and with the application of appropriate technical measures and the existing experiences, we will be able to overcome difficulties and fulfill the production plan.

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AGRICULTURE

INCREASED YIELD OF 10TH-MONTH CROP IN HAIPHONG REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Haiphong has completed the 10th-month rice crop harvest. While collecting 50,000 more tons of paddy for sale to the state, cooperatives are concentrating efforts on the cultivation of the winter-spring crop.

After applying the system of product contract with laborers in four consecutive production seasons, transforming the soil and increasing its fertility and fully exploiting the factors constituted by favorable weather conditions--cooperatives have made the most of the existing capabilities of the collective and of individual households to achieve the highest yield ever from the 10th-month crop. According to the data collected by the Municipal Statistical Branch, the cultivated area has increased by 1.03 percent in comparison with the 1981 10th-month season. Hundreds of hectares have been made available for sowing and planting as a result of the opening of new lands and the expansion of arable lands toward the seashore. Throughout the municipality, the output of the current 10th-month crop is 32.79 quintals of dry paddy per hectare--an increase of more than 6 quintals per hectare over the 1981 10th-month crop. From both rice crops, Haiphong has obtained more than 62 quintals per hectare--an increase of more than 10 quintals over 1981. All of the 6 grain producing districts have achieved 57 quintals or more per hectare. As a model of intensive rice cultivation in Haiphong, Vinh Bao District has taken the lead with 66 quintals of paddy per hectare. Despite unfavorable natural conditions such as a depleted soil and a high degree of acidity in the riverside and coastal areas, Thuy Nguyen District has made some progress, ranked among the fairly good districts and obtained 31.45 quintals per hectare.

The entire municipality has achieved an increase of more than 50,000 tons of grain over 1981. After fulfilling the 1982 grain obligation norm quickly and neatly, the Municipal Party and People's Committees are directing the various sectors at all levels to purchase a further 50,000 tons of grain according to the following formula: Peasants sell paddy at the agreed price or exchange it for nitrate fertilizer, or may sell it as a consignment goods for which payment will be immediately deposited in the savings fund. The spirit of success inspired by the 10th-month crop is exercising a positive effect on the cultivation of the winter-spring crop. Everyday several hundred thousands of laborers are working to prevent and control harmful insects and diseases among seedlings, perfecting irrigation networks and taking the initiative to till the soil and make fertilizers in order to ensure that all farming tasks are carried out on schedule.

AGRICULTURE

10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW BROADCAST 10 JAN

0W130559 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Text] Dear friends: Over the past 10 days, two cold spells seriously affected the weather and caused temperatures to hover at 15 degrees centigrade.

In some provinces, rainfall and overcast skies have checked the growth of rice seedlings. Rice seedlings are even dying in many areas. General Statistics Department reports show that in the past week Ha Nam Ninh had nearly 900 hectares of dying rice seedlings, Thai Binh more than 500 hectares and Nghe Tinh more than 600 hectares. Rice seedlings from seeds sown after 20 December are growing poorly.

A problem of concern is that the northern provinces now have about 100,000 hectares of rice seedlings fit for transplanting that still cannot be transplanted because of cold weather. The remaining rice seedlings are developing poorly. The provinces have few tillers and can only transplant in smaller areas than usual. In some areas, rice seedlings from a hectare of seedling beds could only be transplanted on to 6 hectares of rice fields on the average. Besides the rice seedlings dying from cold weather, rice seedlings in many areas are being ravaged by rice pests. Binh Tri Thien Province has more than 500 hectares of pest-ravaged rice seedlings and Ha Nam Ninh Province has nearly 400 hectares. Thus, if localities do not devise plans to protect the rice seedlings from the cold weather and do not sow more reserve rice seeds, the 5th-month spring rice crop will be adversely affected.

Also, in the past week, the northern provinces plowed 903,000 hectares for the 5th-month rice crop, or 85 percent of the planned cultivated area. Tractor-plowed areas are small. Localities are now actively irrigating rice fields for transplanting. The northern localities have already carried out transplantation on 47,000 hectares for the 5th-month rice crop, or 4 percent of the plan norms. The rice seedlings on the transplanted areas are developing poorly due to the very cold weather.

The southern provinces have already carried out direct sowing on 420,000 hectares for the winter-spring rice crop. Long An, An Giang and Tien Giang Provinces have done much work in sowing and transplanting. Along with sowing

and transplanting for the winter-spring rice crop, the southern provinces have completed harvesting on 940,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop.

Also in the past week, the cold spells and rainfall slowed the pace of cultivating legumes and subsidiary and industrial crops for the winter-spring harvest. Since the beginning of the growing season, the northern provinces have completed cultivation on only 170,000 hectares of subsidiary crops, including more than 30,000 hectares of potatoes. The southern provinces are doing better in legume and subsidiary crop cultivation this year. However, nationwide, this year's cultivated area of legumes and subsidiary and industrial crops is smaller than last year's. The northern provinces alone have a subsidiary crop area that is about 75,000 hectares less than last year--mainly resulting from a smaller acreage of sweet potatoes, potatoes and corn. The areas already harvested for winter-spring crops have had poor production yields--with potato, sweet potato and corn production yields much smaller than last year's.

Dear friends: Forecasts by the Meteorology-Hydrology Department say that in the next 10 days, the weather will remain cold, and even colder, as a result of the prolonged cold spell. Localities must devise measures to protect the rice seedlings against cold weather and plan to sow more reserve rice seeds. Measures must be taken to urgently transplant the rice seedlings fit for transplanting when warm weather sets in.

Regarding livestock breeding, we must urgently stamp out the epidemic pockets and take good care of buffalo and cattle and seek ways to prevent buffalo and cattle deaths, which will adversely affect soil preparation for the winter-spring crop.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEWS PAST 10 DAYS' AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

OW231309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Review of agricultural production over the past 10 days]

[Summary] In sowing and transplanting winter-spring rice, the whole country has transplanted seedlings on 613,000 ha, fulfilling 57.2 percent of the plan out of which 153,656 ha were transplanted by northern provinces and 478,000 ha by southern provinces. [Figures in graf as heard]

Over the past week, cold weather persisted. Rice seedlings on some 11,000 ha throughout the country died because of cold weather and harmful insects. The localities with large areas of dead seedlings were Ha Nam Ninh, over 1,500 ha; Ha Bac, Hanoi and Ha Son Binh, from 500 to 700 ha each.

Due to cold weather, the tempo of sowing and transplanting of 5th-month rice was slow while rice seedlings on transplanted fields could not grow. In order to transplant their entire crop areas, the various localities should prepare seeds for sowing when it becomes warm again.

Due to the prolonged cold spell, buffaloes and cattle also died. The general statistics department announced that more than 2,500 buffaloes and cattle have died due to cold weather or overwork and some 29,220 pigs have died of epidemics or cold.

The weather was more favorable in southern provinces over the past week. Many localities have basically completed sowing or transplanting. Among the transplanted areas, some 50,000 ha were affected by harmful insects. Most seriously affected were Tien Giang, Nghia Binh, Ben Tre and Dong Thap Provinces.

Along with transplanting winter-spring rice, southern provinces have harvested some 61 percent of their 10th-month rice. They are now concentrating efforts on completing the 10th-month rice harvest in order to move toward winter-spring production.

With regard to the production of azolla, the various localities have cultivated it on 12,000 ha, amounting only to one-third of the area of the same period last year. Although cold weather was favorable for azolla cultivation, the tempo of growth was still slow.

Regarding the cultivation of various subsidiary and industrial crops, the whole country has so far put only 357,000 ha under cultivation, less than the same period last year. Due to cold weather over the past 10 days, growth was slow. Only 11,000 ha more were brought under cultivation.

According to forecasts by the meteorological service, it will still be cold in the next 10 days. The localities, therefore, should concentrate on the following tasks:

Continue to protect the spring seedlings from cold; take advantage of warm days to transplant 5th-month and spring rice.

Continue to harvest winter subsidiary crops and choose good seeds for the next season, especially potato and black bean seeds.

Rapidly complete the 10th-month rice harvest and urgently complete transplanting winter-spring rice in southern provinces.

Actively protect domestic animals and poultry during winter.

CSO: 4200/323

AGRICULTURE

SRV MINISTRY REVIEWS 1982 FISHERY WORK, 1983 PLAN

OW200529 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] A voice of Vietnam correspondent's report says that this morning, 18 January, the Marine Products Ministry opened a conference to review its work in implementing the 1982 state plan and to discuss the course to take and the tasks to undertake for 1983.

The Marine Products Minister Comrade Nguyen Tien Trinh, read the recapitulative report, which shows that in 1982, the marine products sector overfulfilled all the state plan norms: gross output totalled 657,880 tons--an overall increase of 9.6 percent over the plan norms, including an 11.7-percent increase in the sea fish catch and a 4.8-percent increase in breeding fish, the output of which totaled 188,600 tons. The sector's requisition-purchase of products totaled 199,800 tons, an increase of 0.95 percent over the plan norm. The sector also surpassed the plan norm by 22.5-percent in the total amount of foreign currency earned through marine products export. It remitted over 1,050,000,000 dong to the state budget.

In 1983, the entire marine product sector is determined to do its best to fulfill all the plan norms 1 month ahead of schedule, with a gross aquatic products output of 640,000 tons--including 450,000 tons of sea products and 190,000 tons of fresh water products. The amount of aquatic products obtained through requisition-purchase and deliveries should be 201,000 tons, including 180,000 tons of sea products and 21,000 tons of fresh water products, with a total export value of \$30 million.

With the high determination, unity and singlemindedness of the entire sector, with party's and government's close attention and guidance, and with the close support and cooperation of the central-level sectors and local administrations and party committee echelons, the entire marine products sector is determined to fulfill all the 1983 plan norms.

CSO: 4200/323

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AN GIANG LAND ALLOCATION--An Giang Province has so far allocated nearly 46,400 hectares of land to 61,608 peasant families who have not enough land or do not have land at all to till, thus reducing the number of landless peasant families from 41 to 15 percent. To ensure the satisfactory implementation of the land adjustment program, the provincial party and people's committees are guiding districts in redefining the boundaries of villages and hamlets. They are also controlling the measurement of the entire cultivated area in order to detect cases of false declaration or illegal use of land. [BK260405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jan 83]

SHORTFALL IN SOUTHERN GRAIN DELIVERIES--To date peasants throughout the country have paid, in the form of grain, 99.7 percent of the 1982 agricultural tax obligation. Northern provinces overfulfilled their plan norms by 5.6 percent or an increase of 9.7 percent in tax obligation and 14 percent in grain production. Southern provinces paid 96.8 percent of their agricultural tax or 6.7 percent lower than the previous year. These achievements were due to the efforts by various party committee echelons and administrative organs of localities which effected great changes in the supervisory task, in integrating and educating cadres and in mobilizing the peasants to satisfactorily pay their agricultural tax and sell grain to the state. Most of the party cadres and members and cooperatives have fulfilled their agricultural tax obligation after harvesting their crops. However, the shortfall in grain deliveries of provinces in the Mekong River Delta in the previous years was immense, thus affecting the present pace of grain collection and purchase. Last year alone, Hau Giang Province experienced a shortfall of 17,700 tons; An Giang, 13,130 tons and Minh Hai, 9,650 tons. [Text] [BK270725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jan 83]

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY PROGRESS--Hanoi, VNA, 20 Jan--To serve agriculture is the primary concern of the engineering and metal industries, said Mai Ky, deputy minister of engineering and metallurgy. In an interview with Nhan Dan, Mai Ky said that plans for 1982 were overfulfilled and marked significant increases over 1981. Output increased by 13.4 per cent, efficiency was 9.43 per cent higher, and net profits doubled, he said, adding that goods for agriculture accounted for 28 per cent of gross output values. In 1983, Mai Ky said, goods for agriculture will make up 31 per cent of gross output values, and greater efforts will be made to improve quality, new products, including 5HP and 50HP motors, small tractors, 8,000 cubic-meter pumps, insecticide sprayers and processing machines, will be marketed, Mai Ky announced. [Text] [OW212357 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 20 Jan 83]

1983 CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PLAN HIGHER--Hanoi, VNA, 25 January--The 1983 plan of the general chemical department calls for the supply of 240,000 tonnes of phosphorous fertilizer for agriculture, an increase of 21 per cent over 1982. The figure is expected to reach 350,000-400,000 tonnes in 1985. The Soviet-equipped Lam Thao super-phosphate plant in Vinh Phu Province, northwest of Hanoi, plans to produce 173,000 tonnes of fertilizer this year and 50 per cent more in 1984 when the expansion of the plant is completed. Economic integration agreements have signed between various production establishments under the department to provide mutual assistance in implementing the state plans. For instance, the apatite mine in the border province of Lao Cai plans to increase its supply of A-grade apatite by 40 per cent and of B-grade apatite by 100 per cent to the phosphorous fertilizers plants. On the other hand, the Chemical Works Assembly Company No 1 and the mines construction enterprise have pledged to supply the mines with new equipment. [Text] [OW252028 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 25 Jan 83]

AN GIANG RICE--An Giang Province plans to plant 100,000 hectares of winter-spring rice this year or 10,000 hectares more than the previous crop. The province is supplying rice varieties to and improving water conservancy projects in various districts to help peasants fulfill their plan norms in rice cultivation. [BK121309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--Hau Giang Province in December 1982 delivered to state granaries 74,000 tons of 10th-month rice or three fold more than the same period last year. Long Phu and My Xuyen Districts took the lead in this task, delivering to the state 16,000 tons each. [BK121309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Jan 83 BK]

AFFORESTATION IN 1983--Provinces and cities throughout the country have prepared their land and seeds to plant hundreds of kinds of trees for the 1983 Tet tree planting. The target set for this year is 200 million trees, which includes fruit and industrial trees and trees for protecting dikes and ricefields. To obtain good results, various localities have prepared more than 40 million small trees of various kinds to be planted during the Tet celebration. [BK121309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Jan 83 BK]

RUBBER SECTOR PRODUCTION--According to the Rubber General Department, in 1982 the rubber sector strengthened 47 old state farms and built 18 new ones. As of late December the sector had overfulfilled its rubber production plan norm by 2 percent or 5.7 percent more than the previous year. [BK121309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jan 83 BK]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING OF VINH PHU PAPER MILL DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Hong Khanh: "Another Major Construction by Socialism"]

[Text] The Vinh Phu Paper Mill will be inaugurated today 26 November. Seven years have elapsed since construction workers poured the first concrete batch into the building foundations. At the same time, thousands of forestry workers and the people in the Bac Quang, Tuyen Quang, Ham Yen and Phu Tho regions began to cut down wild grass, clear hilly lands, grow seedlings, select plant varieties and plant such trees as "Mo" [mowx], bodhi, eucalyptus and "three-leaf" pines [thoong ba las] to form a [vegetation] belt to supply raw materials to the mill. If we go farther back in time, we will find out that preparations for the construction of this project dated back in the years of fierce resistance against America for national salvation. At a time when the B52's were carrying out the "carpet bombing" of Hanoi, Haiphong and other places--that is, nearly 10 years ago today--our economic specialists continued to meet to discuss, study, investigate and collect technical data.... In August 1974, more than a half-year before the victorious 1975 Spring Campaign, our government and that of Sweden had all the necessary conditions fulfilled and then officially signed an agreement to cooperate in building the Vinh Phu Paper Mill in Bai Bang, an area situated 100 kms northwest of Hanoi.

The project has been built on a relatively large scale and most noteworthy is that it includes a rather modern system of automatic equipment. It links the paper producing industrial installation to a region where raw materials will be grown and exploited through zoning and planning. The total area to produce raw materials--including the newly grown plantations and the bamboo and wood trees already existing naturally on hillsides--amounts to 800,000 hectares stretching along both sides of the Lo River at an approximate length of more than 100 kms between Ham Yen and Viet Tri. This location is convenient for waterway transportation.

On the paper mill area, on a level surface of 45 hectares (obtained by bulldozing more than 1 million cubic meters of earth and stone from nine hills) beside Route 2, at the foot of Mt. Voi and at a three-road intersection about 10 kms from Den Hung [Hung Pagoda]--there are 10 principal construction works and over 20 auxiliary ones including the grinding, pulping, chemicals,

electric power, water supply and repair shops.... This closed and integrated network is sufficient for the mill to produce 55,000 tons of paper of various kinds per year. Moreover, the scenic beauty of our Hung Vuong ancestral land will be enhanced [by the mill's presence]. The paper manufactured in Vinh Phu has now been used at many schools throughout the country. This is the result of the creative labor of thousands of people who participated in the building of the project with a firm confidence in the victory of the revolution.

During the years and months when the work site was strewn with lime, mortar and pieces of iron and steel, any visitor would be surprised to see that there were sometimes over 100 drawings at the working place of the construction and installation workers. The difficulty which was facing them--that is, both our own specialists and workers--stemmed from their inadequate knowledge of English. Moreover, the nearly 10,000 tons of industrial equipment and construction means had been manufactured not by a few countries but by over 200 companies in nearly 10 capitalist countries. There were instances when no sooner had our cadres and workers completed the building and installation of some machine part and become acquainted with the specialists of some country than they were shifted to the building and installation of another machine part and got in touch with the specialists of another country. These drawings and plans thus turned out to be a means of linguistic communication between the two sides.

A rigorous demand on as well as a yardstick of the professional standard of our workers and the managerial capacities of our cadres was to ensure that after being built and installed, the project would be test-run without requiring lengthy adjustments and repairs which would cause a waste through the immobilization of construction means and labor. This was, ever since the Vietnam paper manufacturing sector came into being, the first time the building of a project had to attain a fairly high degree of accuracy in matters of construction and installation. In a space of less than 3 weeks from the day the first pulping machine was test-run to the moment it yielded its product, there were only a few occasions when it required adjustment and repair. A similar demand was met by the second pulping machine as well as the grinding, electric power, water supply and chemicals workshops. There were many times when the Swedish specialists enthusiastically jotted down, as a supplement to their teaching curriculum, the methods newly designed by the Vietnamese workers to directly weld stainless steel sheets as thin as the leaves of riceplants, to install the stands of pulping machines weighing each up to 1 ton or more without exceeding a differential of less than 1 mm, to observe the fixed concrete mixing and pouring ratios on scorching hot days when the temperature surpassed 40 degrees C and so forth. On their part, our cadres and workers learned from the friendly countries' specialists valuable lessons on ways to compile statistics, to write down data and to practically organize and manage a work site and a construction and installation unit working on contract. The friendly cooperation between the two sides was a factor that contributed to an effective solution of the weaknesses and difficulties experienced in the work execution process. The final result is heartening: The Vinh Phu Paper Mill is being put into operation 5 months ahead of schedule in terms of the construction speed indicated in the

documents signed 2 and a half years ago between the specialists, the ministry concerned and the ministry which accepted the construction contract.

Three months before the inauguration of the mill, the paper pulp shop started production by using domestic raw materials and successfully passed this test. The time has now come to exploit the crop which was first grown and which-- though not yet representing a high ratio in the total supply of raw materials composed of ordinary and slender types of bamboo--shows great promises, especially by ensuring the quality of paper. Yet many questions requiring solution are being raised from the task of supplying raw materials. To obtain a yearly design output of 55,000 tons of paper of various types, we must have 250,000 tons of wood and ordinary and slender bamboo, 32,000 tons of lime, 9,000 tons of sea salt, 120,000 tons of coal, etc. It is estimated that more than 1,000 tons of raw materials of different kinds must be carried to the paper mill everyday.

To have a factual basis for the formulation of technical regulations and patterns and for the setting of norms of labor performance and of waste of supplies and raw materials, our cadres and the foreign specialists had to go upstream the Lo River and deep into forests to investigate the process of felling raw materials producing trees, gathering them into rafts and carrying them to the paper mill. It was estimated that it would take only about 15 hours to carry out some final operational phases from the moment clusters of bamboo or bodhi and eucalyptus logs were delivered by crane vehicles into the cutting and washing shop and moved by means of a conveyor belt network into the boiling, grinding, bleaching and pulping machines to the moment they came out under the form of notebooks made of ruled paper.

For a long time, the contingent of cadres and workers at the Viet Tri and Hoang Van Thu Paper Mills had been used to handling pulping machines capable of producing each minute only 45 meters of paper with a width of about 1 meter. Now they had to operate pulping machines with an average per minute speed of 450 to 500 meters of paper more than 3 meters wide. Therefore, many of them were bewildered at first and some even felt dizzy when looking at the running machines. However, all of them tried to learn from the foreign specialists' experiences and took pains to work creatively, which resulted in a gradual increase in the output. On 29 November 1980, the first pulping machine started running. A month later, the 1981 production plan was officially accepted [by the mill]. In the first year of participation in the state plan implementation, the mill achieved the norm of 7,000 tons of paper of various kinds. In 1982, after putting the second pulping machine into operation, the mill had the conditions to set the yearly output norm at 16,000 tons. To date, the mill has produced 9,000 tons and has sometimes produced 120 tons of paper a day. In particular, the shop which produced paper pulp from domestic raw materials has yielded batches weighing each more than 100 tons.

The principal achievement scored in the recent experimental production phase is the fact that the first steps have gradually been taken to put the management and use of the capacities of the project's integrated network into the

right track, that industrial regulations and patterns have been formulated and implemented and that the body of workers and cadres has been trained and improved.

More than 2,000 members of the mill personnel and the group of foreign specialists present there are concentrating all their efforts on fulfilling satisfactorily the assigned tasks.

The operation of the machines is requiring the various levels and sectors concerned to join their efforts rather closely and, for the time being, to better carry out the task of growing and rearranging forests, exploiting supplies and raw materials and promptly transporting them to the paper mill.

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LICHT INDUSTRY

DO MUOI ADDRESSES LIGHT INDUSTRY MEETING

BK221217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] According to our station correspondent, after working urgently and actively for 2 days, a conference held by the Ministry of Light Industry to review 1982's talks and discuss guidelines and tasks for 1983 concluded on 20 January with splendid success.

The conference commended the Hanoi 8 March Textile Factory and the Ho Chi Minh City Viet Tien ready-made clothing enterprises for their best performances in the ministry's emulation movement, and six outstanding emulation units. It also awarded commendation certificates to 68 units and 41 competent directors.

The conferees were very elated at the presence of Comrade Do Muoi, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau and vice chairman of the council of ministers, who attended and addressed the conference.

Comrade Do Muoi laid stress on the problem of improving the quality of products, building a new man and the roles of the minister and directors. He also pointed out various shortcomings such as low production of goods and goods of inferior quality, especially consumer goods and goods for export.

On the guidelines and tasks for 1983, Comrade Do Muoi expressed his complete agreement with the report made by the minister of light industry. He urged the light industry sector to strive to surge forward and fulfill or overfulfill its production plan norms, ensure an increase of use-value and a low unit production cost, high quality goods and low labor input. He also reminded the ministry to try by all means to control the circulation of goods and to carry out satisfactorily the mottos: "The state and the people work together," and "the central government and localities work together." The ministry must also strive to protect socialist property and oppose hooligans and thieves and all negative phenomena in production and in the people's daily lives.

CSO: 4200/323

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS PRODUCTION TO BE REORGANIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Reorganize Production in the Small Industry and Handicrafts Sector"]

[Text] In the past years, small industry and handicrafts have developed rather vigorously and have scored many good achievements. However, this development has not yet been linked to the sector's project and to any uniform plan. Many impediments still exist in the organization and distribution of the sector's production task. Because of their failure to determine a production trend and to draw up a plan to manufacture products consistent with their specific material conditions, many localities, installations and co-operatives cannot yet stabilize and step up production with the result that their economic effectiveness has been low. The dispute about supplies and raw materials has been fierce while the production capacities of installations have been poorly used, the quality of products has declined and bogus merchandises have been dumped on the market. This situation has caused considerable waste to society.

During the advance from small-scale to large-scale socialist production, our country's economy has to take gradual steps to overcome difficulties and disproportions and to adjust and develop various sectors and trades according to actual economic capacities, especially to the possibility of providing supplies, raw materials, energy, transportation and so forth. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress states: "Continuous efforts must be made to reorganize social production. Basic units must be built up, consolidated and strengthened from all points of view and business management put into the right track." The objective of production reorganization in the small industry and handicrafts sector must be to exploit to the greatest advantage the potentials of labor and various sectors and trades and to shape up a production structure composed of synchronized and dynamic parts that can make progress and increase the sources of goods.

The definition of such reorganization must be based on the ability to provide supplies, raw materials and energy, to encourage the exploitation and use of on-the-spot sources of raw materials--especially those originating in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors--to employ domestic raw materials and supplies instead of imported ones and to enforce a rigorous system of

material savings. On the one hand, traditional sectors and trades must be restored and developed; on the other, it is necessary to encourage and step up the conduct of a scientific-technical revolution, to improve technique continuously and to shape up economic interrelationships between state-operated and collective installations in order to raise product quality and create many new products. The rearrangement of small industry and handicrafts production will also have the effect of promoting the consolidation of the socialist production relationships, ensuring the economic development of cooperatives and providing jobs for their members whose income level will become more stable than that of individual handicraftsmen. Moreover, it will be possible to take advantage of this rearrangement to discover and set forth certain policies which require investigations in order to suitable meet the specific situation in each and every locality.

Production reorganization must be based primarily on the possibility of providing supplies, raw materials and energy. For a certain number of years to come, the shortage of electric power will continue to be substantial. The question of production by manual methods must be raised and resolved satisfactorily in each cooperative and production unit. A total or partial shift to manual production must be considered by taking into account the overall economic effect, the nature of equipment and the production mission of each collective unit and handicraftsman. It is necessary to resolutely shift [to the manual production method] those installations, organs and tasks which can perform production manually--provided this shift does not greatly influence the improvement and renovation of equipment and the retraining of laborers--and also to reserve for the cooperatives the task of manufacturing goods according to the state plan and producing export goods as well as commodities essential to daily life.

Concerning installations which use mainly the raw materials and supplies furnished by the state, production reorganization must necessarily be associated closely with the drawing up of the 5-year (1981-85) plan and, for the time being, the 1983-85 plan to make it possible to actively adhere to the guidelines, tasks and principal norms indicated in the state plan and to firmly grasp the state's ability to provide the main raw materials and supplies. It is necessary for units whose need for supplies and raw materials cannot be proportionately met by the state to shift their production trend promptly.

Exploiting the sources of raw materials and supplies on the spot and from the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors is a sound basic guideline to be followed to develop handicrafts and small industry in a firm and stable manner. According to this guideline, the small industry and handicrafts sector must try to create sources of raw materials, to determine the market and area which it has to serve and, on this basis, to define its production trend and to attract on-the-spot laborers. Cooperatives and installations must be vigorously geared toward the production of goods made of domestic raw materials. Policies on prices, taxes, finance and credit must be implemented correctly to stimulate the raising, cultivation, exploitation and use of [domestic] raw materials and also to encourage the consumption and use of goods made of on-the-spot raw materials. In reorganizing production in installations which manufacture export goods, the greatest attention must be paid to quality and

aesthetic standards and to the need to continue to transfer to this production field those cooperatives, installations and individuals who are endowed with professional skills and are capable to producing high-quality goods.

To ensure great economic effectiveness, production reorganization in the small industry and handicrafts sector must be guided closely, carried out according to a plan and prepared adequately.

9332
CSO: 4209/135

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

HA BAC RADIO STATIONS--By the end of 1982, all districts and towns in Ha Bac Province had established district-level wired radio stations, and 98 villages had set up local wired radio stations. It is especially noted that 26 out of 28 villages in Tien Son District now have wired radio stations. [BK231248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jan 83]

LAM DONG WIRED-RADIO NETWORK--Lam Dong Province now has one radio station and 99 wired-radio stations with more than 350 km of wire and 3,500 big and small loudspeakers. They have been installed in Dalat City, districts, villages, new economic zones and areas where the tribal people, who used to lead a nomadic life, are resettled. The provincial wired-radio network is being expanded to other new economic zones and ethnic minority areas. [BK171703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jan 83 BK]

BEN TRE WIRED-RADIO STATIONS--As of late 1982 Ben Tre Province had established more than 70 wired-radio stations. Carrying out the motto "The State and the People Work Together," the province last year built more than 30 wired-radio stations at production establishments, new economic zones and densely populated areas. Many of them have operated satisfactorily, promptly disseminating the party and state's line and policies to the masses and vigorously encouraging the production emulation movement. [BK121309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Jan 83 BK]

RED RIVER PONTOON INAUGURATION--In an effort to relieve traffic congestion across the Red River between different parts of Hanoi, the Communications and Transportation Ministry decided some time ago to build the Chuong Duong II pontoon bridge alongside the previously built Chuong Duong pontoon bridge. Despite numerous difficulties in material supply, as well as in techniques, cadres and workers of the units taking part in the construction of the Chuong Duong II pontoon bridge, with strong determination to carry out the directive of the Communications and Transportation Ministry, and upholding the spirit of creativeness, overcame many difficulties and completed construction of the bridge 6 days ahead of schedule. On 14 January, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of communications and transportation, cut the inauguration ribbon, opening the Chuong Duong II pontoon bridge to traffic. Beginning 15 January, traffic across the Red River is regulated as follows: All transportation vehicles, except those with payloads over 10 tons, and small cars will cross the Chuong Duong pontoon bridges using a one-way system. All bicycles, pony carts, motorbikes, motorcycles and passenger cars will use the Long Bien bridge. [Text] [OW180507 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jan 83]

CSO: 4209/186

LABOR

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH NEW ECONOMIC ZONE FUND--In 1982, Ha Nam Ninh Province collected 256 tons of paddy and 1,167,975 dong from the local people as contributions to the fund established to help settlers in new economic zones. The fund will help support the plan for sending some 11,000 laborers to build new economic zones in and outside the province in 1983. [BK171703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jan 83 BK]

RESETTLERS IN 1982--According to the Population and Labor Distribution Department, Ministry of Labor, about 85,000 people were sent to various new economic zones for resettlement in 1982. The department, though newly established, was closely coordinated with the transportation, financial, food, educational, public health and internal sectors to carry out its tasks satisfactorily. [BK121309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jan 83 BK]

CSO: 4209/186

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

AID TO NGHE TINH--The Mongolian Red Cross has sent 985 kilograms of medicine and other things valued at 100,000 tughrik to help typhoon victims in Nghe Tinh Province. Meanwhile, French mass organizations and the Swedish-Vietnam Committee have also sent seven tons of medical equipment and medicine worth 145,000 francs and a check for 50,000 krona respectively to help typhoon victims in Central Vietnam. [BK121309 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/186

POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BUDDHISTS SET UP NEW NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

BK200757 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] On 18 January at the Quan Su Pagoda in Hanoi, the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association Central Committee held its last meeting to terminate its 24 years of activities and to merge itself into the Vietnam Buddhist Church [giao hooij phaatj giao vietnam]. Hoang Quoc Viet, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] and representative of the religion board of the Council of Ministers attended the meeting.

After the opening speech by Buddhist bonze Thich Duc Nhuan, president of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association, Buddhist bonze Thich The Long, vice president and secretary general of the association delivered a report reviewing the association's activities during the past 24 years. He appealed to Buddhists in the north to continue to make new contributions, together with Buddhist followers throughout the country, to building the Vietnam Buddhist church into a worthy member of the VFF.

Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, on behalf of the VFF Central Committee, warmly praised the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association for its great achievements in the cause of national building and defense. He stressed: Now Buddhist followers throughout the country have been unified into a single bloc. Buddhists in the north must develop the traditions of serving religion and loving the country, and, together with monks and Buddhists throughout the country, participate positively in the cause of building and defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland and in strengthening the Vietnam Buddhist church along the following guideline: practice religion, respect national interests and build socialism so as to make the church a reliable member of the great national solidarity bloc.

CSO: 4209/186

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

BUDDHIST CHURCH HOLDS MEETING--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Jan--The Vietnamese Unified Sangha, founded in November 1981, held its second meeting in Ho Chi Minh City on 23-24 January. The meeting, presided over by the venerable Thich Tri Thu, chairman of the executive council, and attended among others, by Mayor Mai Chi Tho, reviewed its past activities and made plans for this year. It was noted that within a year, 20 branches had been set up in the cities and provinces, and followers, among many other activities, had enthusiastically taken part in a nationwide movement for peace and disarmament. Before the meeting, the participants were received by Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the presidium of the fatherland front; Huynh Tan Phat, vice-premier; and representatives of the central commission for religion. Speaking on this occasion the venerable Thich Tri Thu thanked the administration for its helpful assistance to the Sangha, and said that the success of the Buddhist church had contributed to national unity. [Text] [OW250943 Hanoi VNA in English 0810 MGT 25 Jan 83]

BUDDHIST CHURCH HOLDS SECOND PLENUM--Hanoi, VNA, 26 Jan--The second plenum of the Vietnam Buddhist Church (VBC) was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 23-24 January with the participation of the superior monks in the VBC Sangha Council and executive council. Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the city people's committee, and representatives of the Central Committee of the Vietnam fatherland front, the Central Committee for religions and various mass organisations were present. The plenum reviewed and evaluated activities of the VBC in the past year and adopted the 1983 working programme. It also passed resolutions on the establishment of relations between the VBC and the Asian Buddhist movement for peace. On 24 January the plenum participants were received by Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, secretary of the city party committee, who recalled the glorious history of Vietnamese Buddhism which, he said, has always been closely associated with the nation. He also expressed the wish that the Buddhist dignitaries and faithful enhance that tradition and join hands with the people in building a socialist society. [Text] [OW261932 Hanoi VNA in English 1622 GMT 26 Jan 83]

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